

Government's 'final offer' to strikers in Polaris dispute

Government's "final offer" was made by the industrial last night to leaders of civil servants claim for higher pay has dis-Britain's Polaris submarine Leaders of the union team involved in London talks conceded that the latest offer, which comes close to workers' demands, was the best that could be achieved. But a decision on the offer was left to shop floor workers.

Decision left to rank and file

It seems likely that the rank and file, rather than shake the atmosphere of harmonious Government-union links in the period leading up to an election, will be urged to accept the new offer.

There is virtually no possibility of the dispute being made official, and the workers may decide to cur their losses and realize that the Government is not going to break its own Phase Three policy. The deal was due for settlement on July 1.

The new offer tentatively promises talks on "unjustifiable differences between conditions of service" on industrial and non-industrial civil servants.

The vital question of whether non-industrial civil servants will get their 1979 pay rise kept in line with the going rate in private industry, through the traditional pay research machinery seems to have been at least partially settled.

The research will continue for the 1979 deal but the unions are in no doubt that its outcome, which could point to rises of up to 20 per cent, to keep parity with the private sector, will be subsumed by the Phase Four 3 per cent pay rise limit.

The unions seem prepared, however, to cross that bridge when they come to it as they feel that there is almost certain to be an election in the meantime.

At the Faslane naval base on the Clyde pickets were withdrawn last night as "an act of good faith" until a mass meeting is held outside the dock gates on Monday morning to consider yesterday's peace offer.

The Government's latest offer came after prolonged talks in London between a union team led by Mr Peter Adams and government officials led by Lord Peart, Minister responsible for the Civil Service Department.

Mr Adams said it was up to union members in dispute, including the workers at the Polaris bases, whether to accept the new terms. He was making no recommendation.

The 12 unions involved in the negotiations represent 183,000 industrial civil servants.

Mr Adams, chairman of the Industrial Civil Servants joint coordinating committee representing the 12 unions involved in yesterday's talks, said the committee considered that "the final offer represents the maximum that can be achieved by negotiation".

The committee was not making any recommendation. "We have merely undertaken to put it to the workers, but we are hopeful that we can find some basis for settlement."

The offer would be relayed over the weekend to the industrial civil servants concerned, but Mr Adams said it could be the end of the month before the Government would know whether it had been accepted.

Our Glasgow Correspondent writes: At Faslane last night: Four members of the joint shop stewards committee were called from the picket lines to meet Commodore Neil MacEacharn, chief naval officer for the Clyde. He said he had been asked by the Ministry of Defence to put the terms of the offer to representatives of the joint shop stewards committee.

Mr Thomas Kilian, secretary of the committee, who took part in the Faslane talks declined to discuss the offer.



Competitors in the TI Raleigh Tour of Britain bicycle race streaming through Thaxted, Essex. The race finishes today (Report, page 11).

Mr Varley calls in Chrysler unions for talks on takeover

By Clifford Webb

Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, last night invited the leaders of all unions with members employed in Chrysler UK factories to meet him on Monday to hear the Government's initial reaction to the proposed £200m sale of Chrysler's European vehicle operations to Peugeot-Citroën.

Mr Varley, who was alerted to the move only on Monday, will also make clear that despite widespread fears about jobs the Government has no intention of being rushed into an early decision.

Under the terms of the £162m rescue package agreed with Chrysler Corporation two and a half years ago the approval of the British Government is necessary for that part of the deal affecting Chrysler UK.

Senior officials from the Departments of Industry and Employment, the Treasury and the Scottish Office will be meeting Peugeot-Citroën executives next week. It is expected that the talks will last for several days and take place in London and Paris.

The French company has said it is ready to accept Chrysler's full responsibilities in relation to its agreement with the British Government. However, the British team will want this set out in greater detail before advising ministers.

If approval in principle is given by the Government a new agreement will still have to be negotiated with the French. The existing agreement with Chrysler is legally binding and contains a number of trigger provisions. Each could lead to court action against Chrysler to enforce repayment of £30m in government loans. The Government could also withdraw its guarantee to banks covering a further £35m lent to Chrysler.

The proposed sale is already in breach of the agreement which requires government approval for the disposal of more than 20 per cent of Chrysler's equity.

Shop stewards at Chrysler plants in the Midlands and Scotland held meetings yesterday. They decided to call an emergency meeting of the combine shop stewards body next week and urged national union leaders to press for a meeting with Peugeot-Citroën.

Workers at the Stoke, Coventry engine plant are particularly concerned about the future of their long standing export contract with Iran. The Chrysler-Höner is produced in Iran with bodywork made locally and fitted with engines and transmissions manufactured at Stoke.

Last November Peugeot signed an agreement with Iran National, the company assembling Hunters which are sold locally as Paykans. It calls for a new factory to be built in Iran to produce a version of the Peugeot 304.

At the time it was reported that Chrysler's contract was safe but it had become necessary for a second manufacturing plant to be brought in because Chrysler was unable to meet a huge increase in demand.

Midland employees fear that the valuable Iranian business will be switched to French factories.

Moderately glorious '12th' despite grouses

By Alan Hamilton

The Twelfth will be moderately glorious this year, in spite of a battery of hardships affecting both sportsmen and their targets, the grouse-shooting fraternity reports.

Ar dawn this morning the most peculiarly British of field sports emerges from its close season having weathered a hard winter, a miserable spring, outbreaks of sheer tick, negotiations in Brussels on bird protection, inflation, and the Labour Party's national executive. Prospects, for the shooters if not the birds, are said to be reasonable in most areas.

A poll of gamekeepers, notoriously cautious forecasters, by the British Field Sports Society in Scotland two days ago indicated that prospects for a good bag are considered favourable everywhere south of the Forth, moderate in the northern Highlands, but patchy in the central Highlands and in Morayshire, where sheep ticks are prevalent among the birds this year.

Despite the generally bad winter and spring, grouse on the high moors suffered no more severe weather than usual. The grouse is a hardy bird, and this year's breeding does not appear to have been seriously affected. But sheep ticks which suck the blood of the birds, seem more prevalent than in previous years, although the gamekeepers say that their incidence is local.

The sportsmen have not fared as well as the birds and feel they have had some narrow escapes recently.

A blast of grapes from from Transport House missed them narrowly when the policy-making national executive made threatening noises about banning all "blood" sports but decided to restrict its disapproval to hunting for the time being.

Warning noises are also coming from Brussels, where European environment ministers have been drafting bird protection laws which will probably include the black grouse and certain wildfowl although not the common red grouse, which survives only in the British Isles.

But the greatest danger facing sportsmen as they stride over the moors is money. Fewer and fewer British gunmen can afford the sport, and it is estimated that nearly three-quarters of all grouse and pheasant shooting and deer stalking is now run by overseas visitors, mainly from the United States, France, Germany and Italy.

Agents for the main sporting estates report a slight reduction in demand for shoots this year, even among the normally wealthy Continentals.

Landlords of sporting estates calculate that this year it is costing between £12 and £17 a brace of grouse to lay on a shoot, because of the rising cost of wages for keepers and beaters, and a rising revaluation for grouse moors, now £4 a brace. Sportsmen are paying between £20 and £200 a gun a day.

For those who actually enjoy eating grouse, there are two London and two Scottish hotels planned to be out on the moors above Killin, Perthshire, early this morning to bag their own birds and whisk them back to their kitchens in time for dinner.

Twenty unions want to recruit in Forces

By Christopher Thomas

Labour Reporter

Twenty unions in the Civil Service have told the Government that they are the "appropriate" bodies to represent the 320,000 members of the Armed Forces.

The move is aimed at preventing other unions making headway in such a potentially fertile area of recruitment. Already the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) has placed an advertisement in Soldier magazine inviting senior officers to join.

A joint letter from the 12 industrial and eight non-industrial unions in the Civil Service to Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, said: "We do not see the need for the intrusion of any trade union not recognized as appropriate for Crown employment into this area of potential trade union organization."

Servicemen and women are allowed to join unions and attend branch meetings so long as it does not bring them into conflict with the requirements of military discipline. They are not allowed to strike.

Hardly any belong to unions, however, and the Ministry of Defence said last night that it was not aware of internal pressures for union representation.

But Craftsmen were encouraged to join a union before returning civilian life. The Civil Service unions told Mr Mulley that they expected to be consulted if there was any question of trade union recognition for any body, whether recognized as representing Crown employees or otherwise.

It was signed by Mr Frank Cottam, secretary of the trade union side of the joint coordinating committee for industrial civil servants, and Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the staff side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council.

The unions believe that, as there are 20 of them, the interests of the state would be more secure than if only a few unions recruited among the Armed Services.

Mr Stanley Davidson, assistant secretary of ASTMS, said last night that the union was interested in recruiting NCOs and senior officers. He thought the union would "no doubt get together" to discuss the matter with the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which has expressed an interest in similar ranks.

He added: "There is room for plenty of people who are prepared to put the work into organizing people into unions."

Continued on page 2, col 5

10 years' jail for former British Leyland executive

Barton, aged 34, the British Leyland financier, was jailed at the Criminal Court yesterday for 10 years for forging a "slush fund" letter to his dishonestly to 5,000 from the Daily Mail.

He was found guilty of five counts of forgery in the "Ryder letter" case. Barton, aged 32, was charged after the publication of a report by British Leyland of "slush fund" to pay overseas to gain confidence.

King-Hamilton, QC, said Barton could appreciate what he had done when he thought of it as a forgery. He said Barton was a man of high intelligence and high through his own willingness to go to the press for pounds cast doubt on the sincerity of his motives. The judge added: "Your conduct has been made worse in my view by the fact that you alleged those letters had been given to you by others in British Leyland, casting a baseless suspicion on fellow employees."

"By your conduct you put a large number of people in enormous trouble and cost great public expense and time. The evidence could hardly have been stronger. It is a thousand pities you did not have the courage and good sense to plead guilty."

The charges on which Mr Barton of Lincoln, Gardens, Hounslow, London, was found guilty and the sentences on each were:

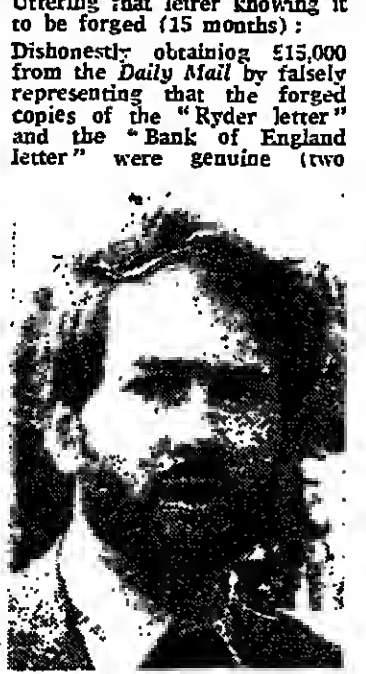
Forging a document purporting to be a copy of a letter from Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings, former chairman of the National Enterprise Board, to Mr Alex Park, former chief executive of British Leyland (15 months);

Uttering that letter knowing it to be forged (15 months);

Forging a document purporting to be a copy of a letter from the Bank of England to the treasury manager of British Leyland (15 months);

Uttering that letter knowing it to be forged (15 months);

Forging a document purporting to be a copy of a letter from the Bank of England to the treasury manager of British Leyland (15 months);



Graham Barton: 'casting a baseless suspicion'.

years. The sentences are to run concurrently.

Mrs Barton was discharged after being acquitted of forging the copy of the "Ryder letter" uttering the forged letter with intent to defraud and obtaining £15,000 from the Daily Mail.

The judge referred to the phrase "nodded through" which appeared in the so-called "Ryder letter". There had been no evidence to support the suggestion that the Government had "nodded through" arrangements for special payments, he said.

Mr Barton said from the dock before being sentenced: "My motives were not basically financial and what happened, in fact, was a state of affairs put in train by me. They got out of control and the events which subsequently took place were not planned. The whole operation was not conceived as a financial fraud."

"No bribery was involved. In a state of mind, I was misled by the trial, British Leyland said: 'In May, 1977, the company firmly denied allegations in a newspaper of a 'worldwide bribery web by Leyland'. The matter has arisen again in the Barton forgery trial which ended today.

"While the trial was in progress the company was unable to comment publicly, nor was it able to reply to allegations in court. It would now like to make the following observations:

1. It was the company itself that initiated the original inquiries, not the newspaper or Mr Barton.

2. In the last 15 months a number of further investigations were carried out covering more than 1,250,000 accounting transactions in the books of the company. No evidence has been found of any contravention of English law, nor of a "worldwide bribery web". To equate commission payments to bribery is nonsense. Commissions are normal commercial practice.

3. The company endorsed the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) guidelines on international trade, and clearly states its policy on political contributions and commission payments in the annual report for 1977. The necessary internal instructions have been implemented to ensure that this policy is effective."

He wished he was a poor man

Aug 11.—Pope Paul died last Sunday, said will, published today, wished he was a poor man. He buried in the crypt of St. Basilica after a service tomorrow.

thing belonging to me go to the Holy See," he wrote. He signed his will on June 30, 1965, and additions in September, and July, 1973.

ed his private secretary tribute his personal us, including books, people dear to him and first will be asked his and his secretary to personal writings from their possession.

ope used to give away ey and gifts presented as soon as he could, o the poor or to the in the Third World. Senator Lodovico Mond today. —Reuter and

Longer flight delays today

There were few serious delays to flights from Britain yesterday after the resumption of the work-to-rule by French air traffic controllers, but British airports are expecting longer delays today as the effect of the dispute builds up. To help ease the redun of waiting for flights, entertainment for holidaymakers and their children has been arranged at several airports.

Texan group refuses Harland tankers

Two 333,000-ton crude oil tankers, worth £30m each, the largest ships ever built in the United Kingdom, are laid up in Belfast harbour unwanted by their owners, subsidiaries of Coastal States Gas Corporation of Houston, Texas.

'Sunday Times' faces fresh disruption

Continuing unofficial action by members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades threatens further disruption to The Sunday Times tomorrow. For a second time the men have rejected a union instruction to work normally on the paper, which lost 230,000 copies in similar circumstances last week.

er soldier dead

ldier was shot dead in derry yesterday after He was wearing plain and sitting in a parked

use the soldier was on at not in uniform, it is that he may have been ber of the Special Air Yesterday's murder the number of army and Defence Regiment this year to 13.

Poison waste outcry

Shipment from the United States to West Germany of highly poisonous chemical waste for storage in a disused salt mine in Hesse has caused alarm in West Germany. The issue can affect the outcome of Land elections in Hesse, increasing the chances of ecologists groups.

Lambeth backs grant

The Lambeth Conference pledged its loyalty to the World Council of Churches after the council announced a grant of £40,000 to the Rhodesian Patriotic Front. The Bishop of Maseru denounced the grant because the front sought "to establish a government through the barrel of a gun."

China-Japan pact

Japanese and Chinese officials are reported to have completed in Peking the text of a peace and friendship treaty. In Tokyo, Mr Fukuda, the Prime Minister, said: "We can conclude a treaty without altering our position on hegemony, territorial and other problems." Japanese Cabinet approval is awaited.

Corsica: Nationalists blow up sugar magazine's holiday chateau

Mother jailed: The Court of Session has jailed a mother for refusing to divulge the whereabouts of her sons.

Rare feat for Wells

Allan Wells, of Scotland, won the 200 metres title at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, the first victory by a United Kingdom sprinter in the games since 1938. Tessa Sanderson (javelin) and Roy Mitchell (long jump) were other gold medal winners for England.

England in command

New Zealand had lost three wickets for 35 runs at the close of play in the second Test at Nottingham. This left them 394 behind England, who made 429 in their first innings.

Martial law imposed in Iranian city

Teheran, Aug 11.—Martial law was declared in the industrial city of Isfahan today after day-long riots and clashes between anti-Government demonstrators and troops. It was the first time a military governor had been put in control of an Iranian city for 25 years.

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ME NEWS



found: The famous Roman pavement depicting the Greek Orpheus, which was discovered at Littlecote Park, near Hungerford, Berkshire, and since believed to have been relocated. The rich in danger of decay from water and burrowing animals, is to be lifted and relaid next spring and will be on display to the public. The Orpheus room formed only a small part of a fairly large Roman villa. The pavement is a complicated diversion from the standard pattern of mosaics depicting Orpheus; the deity is presented in a rare and formal manner and the four female figures occupying the quadrants of the central panel may not represent the four seasons as was originally supposed.

Threat to 'Sunday Times'

Stephen Thomas, *Sunday Times* reporter, is threatening further disruption because of continuing action by members of the union in the newspaper. The Newspaper Association said: "This smells of a newspaper has lost 230,000 of them as a result of action four of the last six a new peace formula accepted by the men who for the second time a union instructed a union director of the paper, described the situation as 'judicious'. 'One can see the conclusion that the men who head-off the general secretary will be in a situation to have to bring the of procedures and discipline in the light of his national executive members of the of Graphical and Allied (Sogat), bundle and newspapers, Scottish, Ireland and overseas were badly affected because the men did up at the normal time on Saturday in protest management's failure to pay claim. Stephen Filkins, secretary of the union, said last night: 'I would like to say that we are in this latest peace offer. The management had all week to put a peace offer and they did it on Friday afternoon. It is not a question of the chapel turning it down. They have not so far been able to do anything about it. 'I said I would have to ask the people involved if they would accept it and so far I have not been very successful. If it had come earlier in the week, I think it is unlikely that the men would turn up at 5pm today but would again report at 7 pm. The men receive between £35.44 and £37.35 for a Saturday shift, depending on the size of the paper, and are demanding £60.44. This week they rejected a management offer of peace talks with national, branch and chapel officials under the aegis of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. Mr Le Page said: 'Union instructions to return to normal working have been totally ignored by the chapel (union office section) and even, perhaps, supported by the London central branch. Where do we go now? We have spent the whole week trying to sort the problem out, to no avail. The men want to be paid for the full shift last week although they turned up two hours late. The management has refused. Under a bolding agreement reached last week, with Mr Le Page as mediator, the men were to have been paid three hours' overtime for two hours' work done after 4 am on Sundays. That arrangement would last for two weeks and if a deal was not concluded by then payments would revert to the old rate for two weeks. Mr Le Page said: 'The branch and the chapel have apparently reneged on not only the national disputes procedure but also on that interim agreement. We have now insisted that any further discussions must involve national officers. The branch has apparently said it will not enter into any discussions where national officers have any involvement. That smells of anarchy.' The company formula put to London central branch yesterday through Mr Le Page indicated that management was prepared to accept for this weeked the chapel's interpretation of the interim settlement pending negotiations with chapel branch and national officials. The management's interpretation of it would be applied the following week. Mr Le Page said: 'The management and the NPA have been backyards to find a way through this but the total intransigence of the branch and the chapel leads one to the conclusion that the branch have either no control over their members or they deliberately want a head-on collision with their head office.' It seemed that the men believed the only way they could succeed was to blackmail the management. Had the peace formula been accepted Times Newspapers Ltd would have held talks on a possible productivity agreement with national, branch and chapel officials next week.

Rabies rules flouted, ministry believes

By Hugh Claydon, *Agricultural Correspondent*. Some visitors to Britain were flouting the rules about keeping rabies out of the country, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday. 'It seems that only severe penalties will make clear to some visitors our absolute determination to keep rabies out of the British Isles', an official said. Rabies is an agonizing disease which is usually fatal and for which there is no known cure. It is transferred to humans in bites of infected carnivorous animals. The United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland make up one of the few areas clear of the disease. In other European countries it is endemic in wild life, especially foxes. There have been only two cases in Britain since 1922, and they were both isolated before the disease could spread. The ministry said yesterday that visitors sometimes flouted the rules, despite the widespread use of posters about them at ports and airports abroad. 'One does need to get the reaction that now we are in the Common Market, we should get rabies, a veterinary official said. 'They forget that we are in a totally different position from any other country in Europe. Rabies can only come to Britain with human assistance. The official view is that once wild animals contract the disease there is little hope of eliminating it; there is no half-way house between freedom and infection. Two cats imported from France this month are being tested every day because they scratched policemen in Britain. No sign of rabies has been found in either animal. The people who brought them to Britain are in prisons in Canterbury and London. The ministry said yesterday that the number of illegal landings of cats and dogs had fallen in the past three years and the penalty after conviction had been increased. Conviction in a Crown Court carries a maximum of a year in prison with an unlimited fine.

Pay drops to run Tees TV

A Reporter legal advice, a consortium dropped its attempt to run the franchise for television, the independent television station broadcast in the north-east since 1959. The consortium, which includes Dr. Harrison and Mr Paul, said it had soon become apparent that the Independent Broadcasting Authority disposed to reconsider the franchise. 'All existing holders should not get new contracts for July, 1979 to December 1980.'

Coroner urges legislation after glue-sniffing death

From Our Correspondent, St Helens. A coroner yesterday demanded government legislation to make glue sniffing illegal after Joseph Hannon, aged 22, died after a glue-sniffing session. An inquest at St Helens heard that Mr Hannon, unemployed, of Eldon Street, St Helens, collapsed after an intervention over football. Earlier that day he had been to a derelict house for a glue-sniffing session. Mr Ronald Lloyd, the Knowsley coroner, said: 'There is no current legislation in this country regarding glue sniffing. Parents and MPs should take into serious account whether any legislation is necessary. This craze has been imported from America where there have been hundreds of deaths from solvent abuse.' Mr Lloyd appealed to parents to report any glue sniffing symptoms. He added 'It can cause liver and lung damage and a complete kidney shutdown, giving a condition like leukaemia. It gives recurring headaches, blurred vision and nightmares. This man may not have known the dangers.'

in crisis, 4: Pay-beds being removed from public hospitals; plan for expansion of private clinics

Medical... The medical practice is in a state of crisis in Britain, after a close association of NHS the two are paraded by the operators of the Health Services, which required pay to be removed from NHS. Last year 356 pay beds were closed, and most of them 3,000 are to be cut in the next few years. The private sector has signs of decline in its income. There has been a surge in the number of private hospitals. By the end of this year, the number of private hospitals will be operating at 1,000 or more, with a total of 100 and 150 beds in such as Manchester. In the number of beds is still expanding. It seems little doubt that the number of pay-beds in hospitals declines they are replaced by new beds in the private sector; but the number of those new beds is different, with a total of private facilities in big cities. The sustained vitality of practice in Britain has been turned to private to maintain their salaries have been behind by inflation; more people have become impatient with the long NHS waiting lists for routine operations; and third, there has been an enormous flow of patients from the oil-rich Middle East to London, which has maintained its international reputation for high standards of medicine practised with integrity. In the words of one London surgeon, 'a patient who goes to Germany is almost certain to be told he needs an operation, which will be done very well; here in London he is much more likely to be told he does not need surgery.' Outsiders are often surprised that the British system allows doctors to divide their time between the National Health Service and private practice. The arrangement was agreed by Aneurin Bevan in 1948 because he knew that many doctors would be unwilling to accept a whole-time salaried service. Before the health service the leading consultants in teaching hospitals, such as Guy's and St Thomas's, were not paid for their services; their income came from their private practice. When those voluntary hospitals were taken over by the state their medical staff (and all NHS consultants) were given the option of taking part-time contracts with the freedom to continue private practice or full-time appointments. That option has been retained (though the basis of the consultant contract is being renegotiated) and four-fifths of surgeons and more than half of the consultants in the other main clinical specialties in England have part-time contracts. The proportion varies in different parts of Britain: the amount of private practice is highest in London and the south-east. In Scotland far fewer consultants practise privately and more than three-fifths in all specialties have full-time contracts. Why do patients choose private treatment? By so doing they can be sure of being treated by the consultant of their choice; they are provided with as much privacy and comfort as they want; and the timing of the hospital admission is arranged to suit their convenience. Most of the patients who decide to be treated privately are covered by health insurance last year the subscription income of the British United Provident Association was £64m and that of the Private Patients Plan was £20m. Many of the subscribers are enrolled through schemes provided as fringe benefits by their employers, but both organizations have reported that the fall in individual subscriptions in 1976 has been reversed, with last year seeing a net increase in the numbers covered. About 2,250,000 people are covered by some form of health insurance. The pattern of private practice in London is reflected at the Wellington Hospital, in St John's Wood, owned by an American group, Humana, which manages 2 per cent of all hospital beds in the United States. There, one floor of the 104-bed hospital has been taken over by 16 ophthalmic surgeons, from Moorfields Hospital, which was recently closed, and indeed all the physicians and surgeons who work there also hold consultant appointments at NHS hospitals. The patients come mostly from the Middle East, with only twenty per cent from Britain and 10 per cent from North America and Europe, and their operations include joint replacement, genitourinary surgery, and 30 kidney transplants. The intensive care unit looks after post-operative troubles and heart and lung disease. Outside London private hospitals admit mostly British patients, and they are treated for non-emergency conditions: arthritis, gallstones, hernias and varicose veins. For the time being then, private practice is sustained by a continuing demand from patients and by doctors attracted by the twin incentives of job satisfaction and financial rewards. The size of the private sector in coming years seems likely to depend less on its performance than on the quality of the service offered by the NHS, and on the salaries paid to its consultants. The general practitioner

WEST EUROPE

Storage of poisonous US waste in disused salt mine is likely to affect W German state poll

From Charles Hargrove, Bonn, Aug 11. Ecologists in West Germany are up in arms, the local population is alarmed, and the Christian Democratic opposition in Wiesbaden has expressed strong misgivings about the shipment by the United States to Germany of highly poisonous chemical wastes for storage in a disused salt mine in Herford. This 'island of 850 inhabitants in north Hesse, is close to the East German border. The furor was provoked recently by newspaper reports and only yesterday by an article in the weekly picture magazine *Quick* under the title: 'For a few marks we are poisoning our soil'. The arrival in Herford, from Baltimore by way of Rotterdam, and thence by motorway, of the first shipment of 98 containers—the containers of a total of 850 tons of waste—is the subject of a highly dangerous insecticide with an arsenic base known as 'kepone'. Production of this by the Allied Chemical Company of the United States had to be stopped some years ago because it was found to cause cancer among workers. The contents of this shipment will be controlled by the local authorities before it is buried 2,296ft underground. What causes the indignation of the ecologists is that the Allied Chemical Company turned to Germany as a last resort after fruitless attempts to dump 300 tons of this poisonous waste in the United States, and then in Britain. On June 21, according to *Quick*, the Kali und Salz AG, a subsidiary of the giant chemical concern BASF, which works the salt mines in north Hesse, signed an agreement with the American firm to store this waste for a price of DM122.80 (£31.23) a ton. The agreement was authorized by the competent authorities, including the mining office in Bad Hersfeld near by. The storage of dangerous chemical waste in the salt mines of north Hesse goes back to 1972. So far, more than 150,000 tons of dangerous chemical waste have been deposited in the three million cubic metres storage area of the mines, in separated categories and walled in. More than 300 industrial firms and local authorities in Germany have used the storage. The Kali und Salz firm itself, the Land authorities, and the federal Office for the Environment in Berlin consider that it is impossible for the poisonous waste deposited in the mines to find its way back to the surface. But the local population is not so sure that all risk of chemical reactions, or of explosion, or of an earthquake damaging the containers, can be ruled out. It is no accident that the furor about what *Quick* calls 'Germany becoming a world-wide garbage dump' should coincide with the lead-in to the Land elections in Hesse on October 8. The magazine has strong sympathies with the Christian Democratic Union, and the indignation of the ecologists could on polling day draw votes away from the ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats in Wiesbaden, especially from the Free Democrats.

Fewer cross border from E Germany

From Greta Spitzer, Berlin, Aug 11. The number of refugees from East Germany dropped considerably in the first six months of this year. Fewer risked their lives by crossing the heavily-fortified border into West Germany, and most escaped through eastern block countries. Details released today by the Working Group 13th of August show that the number of refugees began to build the wall in 1961—show that since then 173 people have been killed on the fortified border or along the Berlin Wall. Last year 4,037 refugees arrived in West Germany compared with between 5,000 and 6,000 in preceding years. During the first six months of this year 1,578 refugees were registered, 180 of them crossing the fortified border. Since August, 1961, a total of 175,287 have reached the West. 36,584 of them across the inner-German border. In addition 2,712 members of the East German forces fled, but this figure has constantly decreased; 28 were counted in 1973, and last year only eight. So far this year only five soldiers have come across. The group notes that during the past three years East Germany fortified its border with West Germany to perfection, making escapes almost impossible. Of some 5,000 to 6,000 political prisoners in East German prisons or labour camps 60 per cent were imprisoned for trying to escape, for preparing their escape or for helping others in such attempts, according to the group.

Château blown up by Corsican nationalists

From Ian Murray, Paris, Aug 11. A spectacular defiance of authority, Corsican nationalists early today blew up the Château de Fornali on the northern tip of the island. The attack was meant to be the terrorists' answer to the series of arrests of their leaders two months ago, just before the visit of President Giscard d'Estaing. Before blowing up the castle, which is now the luxury holiday home of M Ferdinand Beghio, the French sugar magnate, the Corsican nationalists overpowered the caretaker and three of his friends and locked them in the tower of a lighthouse by the side of the Gulf of Saint Florent where the castle was built. Four Italians on a yacht anchored there were also captured and shut up in a boat shed. To ensure maximum publicity, two journalists for regional papers based in Bastia had been contacted and taken to the Château. On a downstairs room they found themselves faced by 20 masked men, whose spokesman explained that they were about to blow it up. It was, the journalists were told, to be proof that the arrests had in no way altered the determination of the Corsican people to secure their independence and rediscover their lost dignity. They claimed that since the arrests it had been easier than ever to recruit members, especially among young workers and students. Heavy explosive charges had been placed in the cellars of the building and more than 80 per cent of the structure was destroyed when they were set off. Damage is certain to run to tens of thousands of pounds. The castle was built at the beginning of this century for Lord Edward Chilcote, the English financier, who discovered the site during a yacht cruise in the Mediterranean. It was later sold to Count Jean de Beaumont, who used to entertain Georges Pompidou there as a summer holiday guest. About 10 years ago it was sold to Mr Beghio, who has built up the largest sugar company in Europe. He symbolizes the type of absentee property owner who has been a prime target for the Corsican nationalist extremists. The numbers of attacks on property in Corsica had fallen significantly after the June arrests and this morning's raid is being interpreted as seeking to prove to the authorities that they have no grounds for thinking they have destroyed the nationalist movement.

Another resignation from Malta educational body

By Diana Goddes, Education Correspondent. Professor John Horlock, Vice-Chancellor of Salford University, has resigned from Malta's Commission for the Development of Higher Education, in protest over the Maltese Government's new legislation which radically changed the island's polytechnic and 209-year-old university. In June, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, resigned from the commission, saying that he could not continue to be identified with policies in higher education which offended his values, were out of line with his experience, and which contradicted the advice he had given to the Government in the past. Don Minto, Prime Minister, introduced legislation which in effect downgrades the university, severely curtailing its activities, and transfers some of its departments to the polytechnic and its turn is given university status. In his letter to Mr Minto, the content of which was released to the press yesterday, Professor Horlock says that he found himself in basic disagreement with three main points in the Tertiary Education Act. 1. The new law created two universities in Malta; he had consistently argued for the incorporation of the polytechnic as the Faculty of Technology within the present university. 2. Selection for admission to both 'universities' would be by a Government-dominated student selection board; Professor Horlock believes admissions should be the responsibility of the university alone. 3. The preamble to the Act made it clear that the periods of work were not intended to be part of the student's academic training; Professor Horlock has argued for integrated sandwich courses, in which there was close integration of the periods of academic study and industrial experience. He has received no acknowledgment to his letter which was sent to Mr Minto on July 6. An official of the authority said yesterday: 'The Archbishop of Canterbury and Westminster and the Chief Rabbi are allowed to use the suites, but not former archbishops, nor former heads of state.'

No VIP lounge for prelates

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent. The Church of England delegation to the funeral of Pope Paul VI, consisting of Lord Ramsey, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Right Reverend Gerald Ellison, and two foreign archbishops, left Heathrow airport, London, yesterday without the benefits of a stay in one of the five official VIP lounges while waiting for their flight. A request for the VIP facility made several days ago by a clergyman at Heathrow was rejected by the British Airports Authority on the ground that none of the party qualified under the rules drawn up for the use of the lounges. An official of the authority said yesterday: 'The Archbishop of Canterbury and Westminster and the Chief Rabbi are allowed to use the suites, but not former archbishops, nor former heads of state.'

Austrian Finance Minister defends tax firm interests

From Sue Masterman, Vienna, Aug 11. Dr Hannes Androsch, the Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Finance Minister, has returned from his summer holiday to counter a campaign launched against him in his absence by the Conservative Opposition. At a press conference this week, officially called to announce the improved half-yearly economic figures, journalists were presented with detailed documentation specifying 18 corrections demanded and 10 libel cases launched by Dr Androsch and his business colleagues. The Opposition accuses Dr Androsch, who owns the majority shareholding in a family tax consultancy firm, of enriching himself at the expense of the taxpayer. The firm has also been involved in land sale. Dr Androsch, whose resignation is demanded, has replied by disclosing his firm's structure, but not its balance sheet. He has also made public details of his private income over the past few years and has challenged the Opposition leaders to do the same. He denies he is a millionaire. He has often pointed out that there is no legal obstacle to prevent a minister owning a firm such as his, if he appoints someone else to run it for him during his term of office. Asked whether he felt that there was a moral discrepancy between the office of Finance Minister and the ownership of a firm such as his, he said that there was not. Dr Androsch objects to the press's suggestion that tax consultants aid tax dodgers. The Opposition, with a keen eye on the Vienna elections in the autumn and the general election next year, promises further disclosures.

Five people killed in Swiss Alps

Zermatt, Aug 11.—The police today reported that five people had been killed in accidents in the Swiss Alps. Two Italians, one a Roman Catholic priest, fell some 650ft to their deaths on the Breithorn mountain. Another climber died on the nearby Ober-Gabelhorn. A French mountaineer was killed and three others, including a woman, were injured when all four fell scaling the Cruz Aguerza peak. A 12-year-old Belgian boy was also killed north-east of Zermatt.—Reuter.

Challenges the next Pope will face

A week ago Pope Paul VI died after a long and often controversial reign. In what state did he leave the Roman Catholic Church, what challenges will his successor face and who are the principle contenders? Tomorrow in *The Sunday Times* Peter Hebblethwaite, himself a former priest and an authority on the Vatican, reports from Rome.

Lisbon Socialists' doubts

Lisbon, Aug 11.—Portugal's minority Socialists will not take part in a government, they do not control, Dr Maria Soares, the party leader, said. His words cast a cloud over attempts by Senator Alfredo Nobre da Costa, the new Prime Minister, to form a Cabinet. The Prime Minister met Dr Soares and Senator Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the conservative leader, at his new headquarters in the President's summer residence, near Lisbon, to seek their support. But both came out expressing reservations. The socialists' policymakers met to decide whether to allow party members to take part in the Cabinet as individuals. Observers pronounced the party's position as inconclusive, saying there was little chance of this.

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OVERSEAS

Peking talks produce complete text of Sino-Japanese pact

Peking, Aug. 11.—Japanese and Chinese officials have completed the text of a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries and it can be signed when Japanese legal procedures are completed, Japanese diplomatic sources said today.

The text has been agreed upon. So now it is a matter of going through the necessary procedures to Tokyo, the sources said.

They were not sure what would be entailed in this apart from Cabinet approval.

The final wording was worked out by a drafting committee of three officials from each side. They met during the day and concentrated on the controversial clause condemning hegemony.

In Tokyo, Mr. Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, said that "a situation has emerged so that we can conclude a treaty without altering our position on hegemony, territorial and other problems."

The diplomatic sources in Peking said that the wording did not require any further consideration by Mr. Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister, who arrived in Peking on Tuesday, or Mr. Huang Hua, his Chinese counterpart.

The two men would be dining at the Japanese Ambassador's residence tonight and "you can safely imagine there will be a confirmation (of the final draft)," the sources said.

Reuter. Michael Binyon writes from Moscow: As the Chinese and Japanese prepare to sign a treaty of peace and friendship, the Soviet Union has stepped up its attacks on China while giving Japan a stern warning of the serious international consequences of such a treaty.

A lengthy Tass commentary published today in Pravda said that the Chinese had put unprecedented pressure on Japan to include an anti-hegemony clause which was directed against the Soviet Union. China regarded this clause as the basis of the treaty and no longer bothered to hide its anti-Soviet character. This was even stated in Chinese Communist Party rules which were revised last year.

Quoting expressed by Japanese politicians and the press, Tass said that this clause showed "complete disdain" for the Japanese foreign policy of maintaining friendly relations with all countries.

The Chinese had already shown their expansionist and hegemony in the attempt to settle by force the question of the disputed Senkaku islands,

claimed by both China and Japan.

The Peking leadership was openly striving for hegemony in South-East Asia and had started disputes with nearly all its immediate neighbours. China had territorial claims in most of them and had repeatedly resorted to force.

The commentary blamed China for artificially exacerbating relations with Vietnam, inflaming the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict and using Chinese emigrants for political ends in Malaysia, Burma, Indonesia and elsewhere.

The commentary consisted in "countering the relaxation of tension, a provocative course in international relations, aimed at sowing strife and hostility among states."

This was the concept behind the struggle against hegemony. Tass gave a warning that if the Chinese concluded a treaty on Chinese terms this might not only seriously damage Japan's national interests, but also obstruct the development of détente and inflame the international situation. But it did not say what action the Soviet Union would take.

The commentary is only one of many that has appeared during the week denouncing Chinese policies. Some have been the clear voice of the Soviet leadership itself; others have repeated anti-Chinese remarks voiced by the Soviet Union's communist friends.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star yesterday said that Peking was stepping up its subversive activities against Asian countries with a mixture of pressure and flattery.

It added that Chinese leaders considered the countries of South-East Asia as "lost territories," which should be returned to China.

The Soviet press has also carried denunciations from Albania, Vietnam and Cuba, calling on the world to prevent the Maoists from implementing their expansionist plans.

The Russians are particularly angry that the Japanese, who they have always believed would not dare to go ahead with a treaty with China, should have done so at a time when Soviet relations with China seem to be at an all-time low.

Coming at a time when West Europe is increasing its efforts and being courted by China, this would seem to confirm the Russians' worst fears of having powerful and hostile forces on both flanks linking up with each other.

The commentary does not give any indication of the imminence of the treaty's signing.

Challenge to Muzorewa authority in party talks

From Frederick Cleary Salisbury, Aug. 11

The leadership of Bishop Abel Muzorewa will be tested this weekend. Some 200 delegates, from all parts of Rhodesia, are to meet at the United African National Council headquarters in Salisbury to consider a number of topics, including his leadership.

Four senior members of the party have challenged the bishop, deriding him as politically inept.

The four—the Rev Arthur Kanoderere, former party treasurer-general, the Rev Max Chigwedza, party secretary for natural resources, Mr. S. E. N. Muchenje, party secretary for labour, and Mr. J. W. Z. Kurewa, party deputy secretary for education—will appear before the UANC disciplinary committee tomorrow to answer charges of disloyalty.

The chairman of the committee is Mr. James Chikwema, second-in-command of the party and co-minister of Transport and Power.

There has been mounting criticism of the bishop since he signed the March 31 internal settlement agreement. "There was particularly strong criticism earlier this week when, after calling out strongly only last week-end for the immediate removal of all forms of racial discrimination, he accepted only a few days later measures which were comparatively minor nature relating to the removal of discriminatory legislation."

Bishop Muzorewa has counter-attacked against his critics, particularly against allegations that he has appointed to senior posts within the party people with family and tribal ties.

Rhodesian security forces announced today that they had killed two members of the guerrilla group that murdered 13 British troops and children at the Elim mission near Umtali in June.

Journalists were shown the bodies of two guerrillas who had been killed about 20 miles south of the mission yesterday. Recovered weapons, ammunition, equipment and notebooks purported to indicate that the two were members of the Elim massacre gang and that they acknowledged Mr. Robert Mugabe, a leader of the Patriotic Front, as their political commander.

Eight killed during week of feuding in Ankara

From Sinan Fisek Ankara, Aug. 11

With eight dead and more than 20 wounded, Ankara during the past few days has become the scene of a bloody feud.

The latest act in this apparent vendetta was played out last night in the suburb of Balgat, west of Ankara, when five men in a black car drove past four cafes whose clientele was known to be predominantly left-wing end, in perfect gangland style, sprayed the customers with submachine gun fire.

The final toll was four dead and 11 seriously wounded. Officials reported that witnesses had identified two of the killers as known right-wing extremists.

It started on Tuesday night with another right-wing automatic weapons attack, this time in Mamak, a working-class suburb east of Ankara. The target was a city bus. Three died and 10 were wounded.

The following day, a right-wing youth leader was shot dead in his shop by a man who has since been identified by the police.

After last night's attack in Balgat bomb explosions which caused extensive damage but no casualties could be heard across Ankara.

This week's violence has obviously become the biggest problem that Mr. Bulent Ecevit's left-of-centre Government has to face.

It was unfortunate that the attack on the bus, which apparently sparked off the feud, coincided with a statement by Mr. Ecevit in which he said that political violence in Ankara had decreased compared with last year.

The ceasefire was concluded on Wednesday between the Syrian-dominated Arab League peace force and the rightist militias.

Bursts of machine-gun fire and explosions could be heard over a news broadcast on the Phalangist radio, but the announcer made no mention of the action.—Agence France Presse and Reuter.

Artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire erupted in Beirut tonight, shattering a three-day-old ceasefire.

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The former Miss Christina Onassis relaxing in Athens yesterday. She says she will return to Russia for a honeymoon, but would prefer her husband, Mr Sergei Kauzov, to move to the West.

British Jew appeals to Mr Begin

From Michael Knipe Jerusalem, Aug. 11

One of the most influential figures in the British Zionist establishment has made a public appeal in Israel to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, to call an election to establish the extent of support for his policy on negotiations for a Middle East settlement.

Mr Michael Sacher contends that Mr Begin was elected fundamentally on his economic programme and that his attitude to peace negotiations was not a factor at last year's elections. A new election, he says, would establish whether the people of Israel support Mr Begin's "seemingly inflexible approach."

In a letter published in the Jerusalem Post, Mr Sacher says that the attitude of the present administration in Israel is disturbing "to those of us in the Diaspora who have been deeply involved with Zionism and Israel all our lives."

Mr Sacher is president of the Joint Israel Appeal, a governor of the Jewish Agency, and vice-chairman of Marks and Spencer. His father was chairman of the Jewish Agency before the war and a close associate of the Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann.

UN Namibia mission may decide to quit

From Ray Kennedy Windhoek, Aug. 11

Serious differences have arisen between Mr Martti Ahtisaari's United Nations fact-finding team and the South African Administrator General in Namibia (South-West Africa) over the timetable for independence and the return of thousands of refugees from Angola and Zambia to take part in elections.

An early election would be likely to favour candidates supported by South Africa, whereas a later poll including refugees would increase the vote for nationalist groups.

Mr Justice Steyn, the Administrator General, is in Pretoria today for talks with Mr John Vorster, the Prime Minister. Sources at the United Nations group's temporary headquarters at a motel two miles outside Windhoek are predicting that Mr Ahtisaari might also be ready to pack up and leave for New York by next weekend after only five working days in Namibia.

It was thought originally that the mission, which arrived on Sunday to a tumultuous welcome by Namibia's main political parties, would be in the territory for at least three weeks.

Mr Ahtisaari has said publicly that good progress is being made in the negotiations. He has also said that the mission is working hard to establish a working relationship with the South African administration.

However, Mr Justice Steyn told journalists that South Africa's target date for independence of December 31 was a "mandatory element not capable as the document stands of variation."

The registration of voters now going on, he said, had resulted in 80 per cent of the people registering so far, which he saw as an indication that they wanted an election soon and did not mind the registration proceeding without United Nations supervision. He saw no reason to scrap it.

Both the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the Namibian National Front (NNF) have told Mr Ahtisaari that they want the registration repeated under United Nations control. Leaders of the Lutheran Evangelical Church of Ovambo-Kavango, the biggest church in the country, who saw him today said they were extremely unhappy about the way the registration was being carried out.

The judge's comments on the December 31 independence target came as no surprise to United Nations sources as they reflected the long-held South African position. But there was considerable surprise over the judge's intransigent attitude, reflecting his briefing from Pretoria, towards the registration process.

The United Nations mission is concerned that refugees in southern Angola and Zambia be given the opportunity to return home to take part in pre-independence elections before December 31. Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, who is in Namibia, was reported here today as saying that independence could hardly be achieved before next May, and most political parties in Windhoek, apart from the ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance see next June as the most realistic target.

The Alliance, formed from the 11 ethnic groups that took part in the Turnhalle constitutional conference set up at the South African Government's behest, wants elections soon and independence by December 31.

A delay until the rains cease next March and the influx of several thousand refugees will favour SWAPO.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—Mr Heiri Boel, the Belgian Minister of the Interior today cancelled a planned visit to Czechoslovakia after the arrest and expulsion of a Belgian journalist from that country.

Mr Hugo Camps, the editor of the newspaper Het Belang van Limburg, travelled to Czechoslovakia on August 1 to prepare an article on the country 10 years after the "Czech spring" under Mr Alexander Dubcek, which was ended by the Soviet-led invasion.

Mr Camps, who returned to Belgium last night, said he was arrested on Tuesday while preparing to leave Czechoslovakia. His notes, documents, personal papers and pictures were impounded.

He was taken to the frontier yesterday morning and expelled. Only his personal papers and photographs were returned.—UPI.

Oslo.—Mr Stein Savik, the news editor, and Mr John Myhre, a photographer of the Oslo newspaper Aftenposten, were refused permission to leave Czechoslovakia for 24 hours on Tuesday while their personal papers and films were checked.—AP.

By Our Foreign Staff

A protest against the occupation of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces on August 20, 1968, is being held in the city of Prague today.

The Czechoslovak Government and Federal Assembly today by Charter 77, the civil rights association formed in Prague in January last year to call for observance of existing law.

The document is the eighteenth in the series produced by Charter 77 and is made available by the Palach Press, which holds the copyright of the translation. It reached the West slightly in advance of formal delivery after searches by Czechoslovak police.

The document has been signed by the Charter 77 spokesmen: Dr Ladislav Hrdanek, Miss Maria Kubisova and Dr Jaroslav Sabata.

Ten years have elapsed since the military intervention of the five Warsaw Pact countries against the territory of our Republic. It is carried out without the knowledge and consent of the supreme bodies of the Czechoslovak State—the President of the Republic, the Government and National Assembly.

As well as without the knowledge and consent of the then leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, its first secretary, its Praesidium or central committee.

The entry of these armies was an unlawful act committed in breach of the United Nations Charter, the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship and mutual assistance of December 12, 1943, as well as the convention regarding the definition of aggression, signed by both states and still valid today.

It is unlawful character was also fully confirmed by the Final Act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki on August 1, 1975, which in Article VI, dealing with the principles of peaceful co-existence, contains the commitment to refrain in all circumstances from any intervention, especially armed intervention, by a state or group of states, against another state.

The presence of Soviet troops on the territory of our state was subsequently regulated in the treaty of October 16, 1968, between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, although not even this treaty legalized the entry of the armies. Under this treaty Soviet troops were to remain on Czechoslovak territory only

Death plot man turns key witness

Washington, Aug. 11—

Michael Townley, an American expatriate, pleaded guilty today to taking part in the 1976 plot to assassinate Senator Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean diplomat and critic of Chile's present regime.

In a plea bargaining arrangement with the state, Mr Townley, aged 35, agreed to be the key witness in its case against three high ranking Chilean secret police officials and five Cuban exiles who were accused of arranging the death of Senator Letelier when a bomb exploded in his car in a Washington street in 1976. In exchange Mr Townley will get a 10-year prison sentence and the possibility of parole after three years and four months.

United States District Judge Berrington Parker said he accepted the agreement in the interest of justice. However, he declined to sentence Mr Townley immediately.

Earlier in the day three Cuban exiles accused in the murder pleaded not guilty. The accused men are Guillermo Novo Sampol, his brother, and Alvin Ross Diaz.

The state alleges that the Chilean secret police engaged the Cuban exiles to help carry out the assassination.

Describing his activities in the days leading up to Senator Letelier's death, Mr Townley said he watched the former diplomat's movements in Washington, then purchased some articles such as a radio and a car to help him to finish assembly of the bomb.

"I assembled the device," he said, "I placed the device myself in Letelier's car while it was parked outside his home," Mr Townley said.

The prosecutor told the court that without Mr Townley's cooperation, the case against the others would collapse, though he was prepared to put scores of other witnesses on the stand to corroborate Mr Townley's testimony.—AP.

S African guerrillas claim to have killed 10 soldiers

From Our Correspondent Lusaka, Aug. 11

The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa tonight claimed that guerrillas had killed 10 South African soldiers and captured one other in a clash with defence forces.

A communiqué said a small detachment of Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the military wing of the ANC, fought a four-hour battle with a unit of the South African defence force reinforced by members of the national guard of the Bophuthatswana.

The battle was said to have taken place on the afternoon of August 1 in the Rustenburg area of the western Transvaal. The town lies about 60 miles west of the capital and 75 miles north of Johannesburg.

The ANC claimed the defence forces encircled the guerrilla unit and sprayed the area with gunfire as well as napalm, defoliant and tear gas from helicopters.

"Utter nonsense," in Pretoria a South African defence spokesman dismissed the ANC communiqué as "utter nonsense".—Reuter.

Memphis police go on strike

Memphis, Aug. 11.—The city's 1,100 union police officers went on strike early today, and Memphis National Guard units and non-union officers were called in.

Union members rejected the city's two-year wage package offer by a 2-1 vote yesterday. The vote was said to be influenced by "frustrations that have welled up over the past several years during the negotiating process"—UPI.

Crew killed in Vulcan crash

Northbrook, Illinois, Aug. 11.—A four-jet British Vulcan bomber crashed in flames in this Chicago suburb today, and police said there were no survivors among the crew.

The aircraft was heading for Chicago, where it was to have taken part in an air show this weekend. Witnesses said fire seemed to spurt from the bomber in mid-flight.—Agence France Presse.

Protest against Soviet troops on Czech soil

By Our Foreign Staff

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New York news strik may be prolonged

From Michael Leapman New York, Aug. 11

As New York's second day without papers it was announced that negotiations to strike by printers would begin until Monday at the latest.

This means that 71 New York Times and New York News will lose their Sunday issues, and so the strike may last for rather than days.

The printers walked Wednesday night with management of the city daily papers unilaterally duced new contracts a reducing staffing levels by about half over a 10 years.

The dispute stems from introduction of new printing process, which the need for printers' traditional type.

The newspapers and the new contracts after to obtain agreement in union on a redundancy.

Managers say the refusing to accept a New York terms which have agreed to in other Union leaders say the want is trying to force the union to accept the terms.

I think this to be a long one," said Theodore Kheel, the city experienced labour negotiator. Some believe the strike will last for 114 days from Dec. 1962 to March, 1963.

Because of that strike city's former nine news were reduced to four, these, The New York Times, Newsday, Newsweek, and the New York Journal-Journal.

Of these, Mr. Rupert Joch's New York Post money and could be in by a long stoppage. The strike, which is feared to be repeated this time, the city's commerce.

Theatres and cinemas particularly hard hit, as did not know what was or what the result of the strike would be.

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Saturday Review

Life with Alfred Hitchcock

by John Russell Taylor

s at lunch one day, up in a window at Universal Studios. I finally plucked up courage to ask him. Could he tell me how he felt about the possibility of my writing his biography? Hitchcock paused and pondered. "John, a lot of people have asked me I've always said no. I'm not going to say yes to you, but I want to say yes just fair enough. End of conversation."

continued to eat our steak, medium well for me, a small ham with mashed potatoes (I remember because that was what we always had) — talked of other things: politics, the theatre of the present state of cinema. Hitchcock, much as I had got to know him, since living in Los Angeles, just in the line of a social occasion, the impression that he was a (i) I was, after all, a British, and could make of all those British topics preoccupied him, as one still got practically all his information about the state of the film from reading *The Times* morning, and (ii) because I was sufficiently informed in the industry to be in any way involved.

could, however, backtrack to explain how I arrived at the point, early in 1973, I knew Hitch for some

years, in the way that a film critic knows a film-maker — which is to say, usually, a bit guardedly on both sides. The critic generally avoids getting too close personally to anyone whose work he may have to criticize adversely at some future date; the film-maker, however well he may get on personally with the critic, naturally fears future betrayal. Mind you, when I got to know Hitch, around 1960, one could have been forgiven for thinking he must be impregnable: surely, anyone whose last three films had been *Vertigo*, *North by Northwest* and *Psycho*, with *The Birds* currently in the works, could hardly care much about what any mere critic might have to say. While I, dazed by the excitement of meeting one of my all-time idols could never have conceived of anything like a friendship developing between us, I was later on to find that I was wrong on both counts. But for the time being we were both, it seemed to me, pretty unguarded. I would generally see him once or twice when he was in London, we would occasionally meet at film festivals, and I lurked a little on the sidelines while he was shooting *Frenzy* in London. And that was about it until I first went out to Los Angeles.

It was through a somewhat unfortunate incident that I got to know him better. I spent the month of February, 1972, in Los Angeles, thinking I owed it to my profession to see something of Hollywood while there was something like the Hollywood I had known and loved at a distance still

there to see. I went out with various introductions, through one of which I was invited round one night to the house of a famous producer to see his remarkable art collection.

That afternoon his secretary called me to ask if I could come a bit later than arranged, as he was screening the new Hitchcock film (*Frenzy*) and thought I might like to see it. Wouldn't I just! But when I arrived with a friend it was all very strange. My host was curiously vague and abstracted. What a pity I had come so late: he would have to rush me round because he was having some people in in half an hour to see a movie. I was at first a little embarrassed (had I misunderstood?) then increasingly irritated, so I decided to lean on him ever so slightly — with the result that we got chummy after a while and as the other guests never arrived he showed us *Frenzy* after all. I found out afterwards that after getting his secretary to invite me my name rang a faint bell and he realized that he should not be showing this film, seen by no one up to then, to a group of horrors, a film critic. If he had come clean there could have been no argument, but by trying to be devious he had got himself just where he did not want to be.

Anyway, since of course I was completely bowled over by the film, he felt he could confess to Hitch and pass on the news that I had loved it. Hitch was absolutely furious — I don't think he has yet forgiven the producer — but happily this did not seem to rub off on me, and I think that from then on I was gradually accepted into the "family" because I had passed the test: I had not made any use of privileged in-

formation or let on to anyone that I had seen the film until it turned up at Cannes three months later. Hitch places a very high value on loyalty and I suppose he regarded this as a demonstration of loyalty and reliability or something. He takes his time about trusting anyone, but once he makes up his mind he does so completely, and the *Frenzy* incident seems to have been my first step (along that road).

That autumn I went out to Los Angeles as Visiting Professor in the Cinema Division of the University of Southern California — for a semester, as I thought, though as I got progressively smothered by the piece and the people it came to be a full-time job. And so I had drifted into this routine with Hitch. And suddenly, once I had delivered the book I was then working on and, in my usual state of post-natal depression, began to wonder what I was going to write next, the obvious dawned on me. I think subjects for books usually come out and find you: once the idea formulates itself you realize that, unconsciously, you have been in training for some time past, storing away ideas and bits of information like a jackdaw with no clear idea why and for what.

Thus it had been with me. I had always been fascinated by Hitchcock's films: *The Thirty-Nine Steps* and *Jamaica Inn* were two of the earliest films I ever saw (*Jamaica Inn* really scared me at the age of six, but I staunchly refused to be taken out of the cinema till the end) and I had kept up very consistently with them ever since. And, naturally once I became aware that it was the director who actually made the film, I became fascinated with Hitch himself. I was an in-

terate keeper of scrapbooks, and I had one devoted entirely to him. Later, when I became a journalist and started interviewing people, I always made a point of asking anyone I met who had worked with Hitch all about him, his methods of film-making, his private personality. So once the idea formed in my mind, I found I already had a lot of material in my head and on paper. All I needed was his agreement to go ahead. This, both because for a lot of the early days he seemed likely to be virtually the only source of authority, and, more generally, because I liked him enough and enjoyed his company enough that I did not want to do it without his approval and certainly did not want to run the risk of his feeling that I had pumped him for information without his being completely clear about what, over and above my personal interest, I wanted it for.

What, then, I asked myself, should I do about this qualified suggestion of his future agreement to the project? The answer, obviously, was absolutely nothing. Let him think about it in his own good time, do nothing to hurry him into a decision, but just watch and wait. So that is precisely what I did. I have since been told by writers who have worked on the scripts of his films that something like this is a common pattern in his life. Once an idea has been put to him, he likes to brood over it and, as it were, audition the person concerned for reliability, compatibility and so on. I suppose that is what he was doing with me in the following months. For more than a year we continued to meet pretty regularly, and talk about anything under the sun — except the proposed biography. But I did notice one thing: in his parentheses he gradually slipped from saying "If you write this biography..." to "When you write..." Finally, when I was back in England for the summer, I wrote to him to ask, from a distance that would make him comfortable, able, whether he had had any further thoughts on the subject, and after a short interval, I got back a typical letter which started with one sentence saying "Yes, of course you can" and then went on for two pages with a gruesome recital of his latest medical trials, including a kidney stone ("Of course, nowadays they don't cut you. They go in from the front, if you know what I mean") colitis and the fitting of a heart pacemaker, all of which he had had done under local anaesthetic, since he likes to be conscious of everything that is going on.

You might wonder why I say "from a distance that would make him comfortable". That is one of the first things I learned on really getting to know Hitch. He does have a formidable image to the outside world, and certainly in his work he is determined to get absolutely what he wants. But personally he is the mildest, gentlest, most timorous person you could ever wish to meet. He is terrified of confrontations, will not engage in arguments of any kind, and hates to be put in a position where he may have to express an unfavourable reaction to anything done by someone he knows. Charles Bennett, writer on several Hitchcock films in Britain and America, put it succinctly when he said of Hitch: "Biggest bully in the world; kindest man I've ever known in my life." And certainly when I had finally completed the biography — far indeed from those who insist on checking and rewriting everything you ever write about them, convinced that it is the nature of the writer to get everything wrong. Not that I imagine Hitch had any illusions about my infallibility, but simply that he did not want in any way to have to tell me I was wrong.

Once I had got the go-ahead, everything would seem to be plain sailing. And so, in the main, it was. But Hitch does have a certain teasing side to his nature: in self-protection, if for no other reason he has through the years made life around him a game which other people have to play according to his rules or not at all. I sensed that I could ask him anything, but there were many things that I would gain points for finding out by myself. I could, for instance, knowing that he had had a brother and a sister, have easily asked him if either of them was still alive, and if so for their addresses. But it seemed more in the spirit of the enterprise that I should find out for myself, as, quite by chance, I was able to do: one day I happened to be talking about the book to a group who included, unknown to me, a relative of Hitch's who was able to tell me that his sister was still alive and well, and after a little more inquiry was able to give me her address. It pleased and amused me greatly to be

able to say to Hitch when I got back to California: "By the way, your sister sends her love," and watch (I think) a slight air of surprise pass behind his usual carefully impassive mask.

Certainly as far as documentation is concerned, Hitch is a dream. Everyone who has ever worked with him was to talk about him (with one notable exception, but eventually I got to her too), and the devotion he has inspired is astounding — indeed, there were times when I irreverently hoped to hear a few malicious details. But none ever seemed to be forthcoming. Picturesque details in plenty, though: even people who have merely brushed him in passing all have their Hitchcock stories to tell. The lady who helped me get a copy of his birth certificate at Somerset House (that was how I found out the exact address of his birthplace, then a disused Pakistani grocery in Leytonstone) asked timidly: "Is that the Alfred Hitchcock?" and then told me that he was godfather to one of her sons, since her late husband had been a grip on a couple of his films before the war. A bookseller friend told me in vivid detail about watching, aged about six, Hitch and his wife making *The Man from Penzance* and causing havoc in the normally staid family hotel where they were all staying.

And then, first and foremost, there is Hitch's own memory. It is always reputed to be phenomenal, but for once it really lives up to the reputation. One meets many people who seem after a while rather like Stepford Wives: they have programmed themselves to remember so much, but they really remember only the stories they have always told about their lives, not the life itself. It is far otherwise with Hitch. Naturally there are stories he has told often, some of them not strictly true but edited into their familiar form by the born raconteur's art. But you can point him in any direction to ask specific questions and he will rifle through his mental card index and come up with equally specific replies. On one occasion I found an old reference to *The Prime of Miss Fye*, fifth of the six films he worked on as designer, assistant, writer and general factotum before he directed his own first film, which indicated that it had been shot a couple of years earlier and shelved. Was this true, I asked him. He considered. "No, because, let me see, we started shooting *The Prime of Miss Fye* on location in Calais in April, 1925—the weather was terrible, I remember—and then came back to Islington and shot for another four weeks..." Now all of that he can have had no reason to think about for upwards of 50 years, but when he has to, there it all is. Most of us would have problems being so specific about something that happened only a year ago.

Next only to Hitch's memory in importance is that of Mrs Hitchcock, Alma. My first image of Alma goes back to a press lunch in London, I think maybe for *Torn Curtain*. A colleague justly renowned for his gallantry to the ladies was trying to engage her in light conversation. Did she, he inquired, ever read the scripts of Hitchcock films before they were made? Yes usually. Probably, he pursued, she would be interested in the feminine angle, possible casting for the heroine? "Oh no", Alma said sweetly. "I'm usually looking to see if they will cut together properly." As Hitch delights in reminding people, she was in films before he was, a fully fledged film editor when he was hardly more than an office boy. A quirky and outspoken lady, she remains about the only unpredictable element in the comforting, comfortable world Hitch has built around himself to keep confrontation at bay. For this reason if no other many people who knew the Hitchcocks told me I would never be able to get to Alma: she never gave interviews, she was still slowly recovering from a serious stroke, and anyway, Hitch never knew what she was going to say next. But clearly those who said so were underestimating both the Hitchcocks: when the time came I was able to meet with Alma on a number of occasions, and talk very freely with her.

One evening at dinner with the two of them at Chasens, Hitch's favourite restaurant for many years (they always dine there on Thursdays, always at the same table), I was even able to extract from Hitch a story that Alma had never heard. It occurred to me that since he was 18 in 1917 he must have been eligible for military service in the First World War. Well, said Hitch, he had received a low grade in the medical, but he had joined a territorial group, and remembered going along from work with another lad for manoeuvres in Hyde Park and the trouble he had to keep his

puttees from falling round his ankles, and going afterwards to have poached eggs on toast (he who claims never to have eaten eggs in his life) at Marble Arch Cornerhouse. Alma was astonished: "Why, Hitch, you never told me you were in the army!" I felt that was a small, perhaps, but very real triumph.

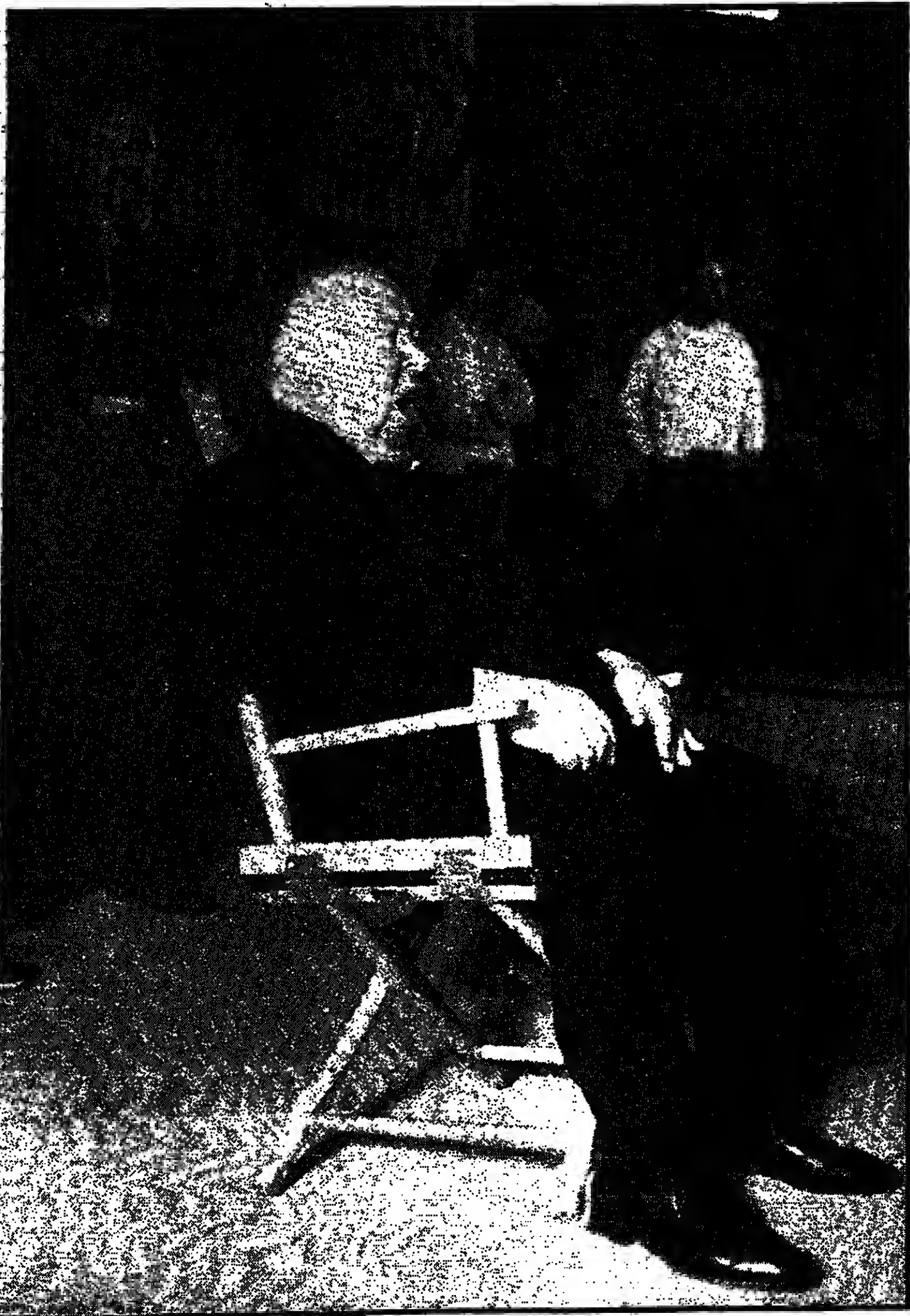
Where, then, were the problems in the enterprise? There must surely have been some problems. I suppose the most obvious problem to an outsider was the one which in practice least concerned me. It is, of course, how do you go about making interesting the life story of someone with no deep dark secrets to be revealed, someone who has been happily married to the same woman for more than 50 years, someone who is by general consent in all his business dealings a model of probity carried almost to the point of stuffiness, who gets unreserved testimonials from just about everyone who has ever worked with him or known him well? In the abstract it sounds like an almost insuperable problem; in practice, if the man so described happens to be Alfred Hitchcock, it merely adds to the fascination. For who would think it of the man who has created the ferocious horror comedy of *Psycho*, has explored the morbid psychology of *Marion* or *Frenzy* with such evident sympathy and affection, has made some of the screen's greatest stories of romantic obsession in *Notorious* and *Vertigo*? That such a man should be also a devout, church-going Roman Catholic, a model bourgeois husband and father, living a typical English suburban life, even when a multi-millionaire in the midst of Bel Air, only deepens the mystery.

When I started out, an old associate of Hitchcock told me: "There is no real Alfred Hitchcock outside his films." When I was nearing the end, one of his writers said: "How you feel about Alfred Hitchcock depends on how you feel about movies. He has made himself into a movie." Both of these statements are true and not true. If I have hoped to find "the real Alfred Hitchcock", something I absolutely did not expect which would gradually be revealed in terms of unknown areas in his life full of guilty passion and double-dealing, then I would have been doomed to disappointment. But what I wanted was to find out what the man I knew from his films — for few film makers permit themselves to be so totally known through their work as Hitch — like, how the parts of his life history fitted together, how, if at all, the evident contradictions were resolved. How could someone so careful of his dignity lend himself to such ridiculous publicity stunts? How could someone so terrifyingly familiar throughout the world — especially since the television series — manage to guard his essential privacy so well? Could the real Alfred Hitchcock be the same as the inescapable public image Alfred Hitchcock disguised in a Alfred Hitchcock mask?

In the past four or five years I have come a lot nearer to answering these questions for myself and, I hope, for other people too. I still cannot come up with any easy cut-and-dried answers to some of the questions people ask me, like why does he always set up, glamorize and then mistreat and shatter the cool, sophisticated blondes in his films? I can hypothesize, of course, about some adolescent trauma. And I can add to the general store of knowledge the fact that, for someone famed in his films as a misogynist, Hitch has had through the years an extraordinary number of female collaborators (starting with Alma) and seems if anything happier in the company of women than of men. I can tell you what he eats, what he does on his holidays, how he passes his days, what else he thinks he might have liked to be besides a film-maker, what he thinks about the possibility of retirement.

There is no real Alfred Hitchcock outside his films? Well, possibly. But then, in a career like his, does there need to be? His life is the story of a singularly obsessed man. Yes, his life in a certain sense is a movie. But then, consider the result of this obsession: that, as he enters his eightieth year and prepares to shoot his fifty-fourth feature film, there is no one in the world whose next film one looks forward to with more eager anticipation, more certain expectation of surprise and entertainment and delight. They say no man is a hero to his valet or his biographer. I don't know if Hitch is a hero to me, though his achievement is heroic. But I do know that after all this time and contact, I could not possibly like any man more.

John Russell Taylor's *Hitch: The Life and Times of Alfred Hitchcock*, will be published in early October (Faber, £6.50).



THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



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President Carter opposes using arms embargo as price lever

Frank Vogel
August 11

President Carter has opposed using arms sales to Iran and Arab states to show re-inflationary pressure, said here that he hoped oil-producing countries would use the dollar as a price lever.

Carter said the United States had a good relationship with oil-producing countries and he believed they had a responsibility to pay more attention to the broader measure of the money supply—M2—rather than to concentrate attention on the narrower measure—M1.

He hoped there would be no further increases in interest rates and that he deplored the rapid gains seen so far this year.

The Bonn economic summit set goals that he believed would be achieved, and that would bring a much more stable dollar. His top economic policy priorities were to implement an effective energy policy and reduce inflation and unemployment rates.

He sounded confident that Congress would adopt a tax programme that he could sign, and that he would be willing to accept some measure of capital gains tax reduction. Last night the House of Representatives rejected the Administration's plan for \$19,400m tax cuts and approved a quite different programme involving tax reductions of \$16,300m.

This is a major political defeat for the President, who will now strive to resurrect his programme in the Senate.

Mr Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, said that the President would be happy to sign.

Reflections in four capitals on questions arising from the big international motor merger EEC Commission likely to give formal blessing to Chrysler deal

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Aug 11

Peugeot-Citroën's takeover of Chrysler's European operations is likely to receive the blessing of the European Commission in Brussels.

Although Brussels has still to receive the exact terms of the deal, the first reaction of responsible sources in the Commission today was positive.

The Commission takes the view that the existence of strong and effective European motor manufacturing groups is the best guarantee of free competition on the European car market.

This view arises primarily from an underlying concern about the longer term effects of competition from Japanese and United States car manufacturers.

Although the motor industry is one of the most successful branches of industry in the Community, the Commission has been worrying for some time about the possibility of Europe's motor industry being eclipsed by third country manufacturers in the next decade.

The dramatic rise of Japanese car imports into Europe over the past few years partly explains this concern. The trend towards smaller cars in the United States, backed as it is by huge investment programmes on the part of the

leading manufacturers, and the emergence of the Soviet Union, certain East European countries and South Korea as suppliers of motor vehicles in Europe, have also led the authorities in Brussels to take a rather gloomy view of the outlook for Europe's own motor industry 10 years from now.

Earlier this year, Viscount Euzene Davignon, the EEC Commissioner for Industry, met leading representatives of both sides of the industry specifically to discuss the longer term perspectives.

The Commission will be examining the details of the takeover and their implications in the coming weeks.

French sale is part of American group's global retrenchment

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Aug 11

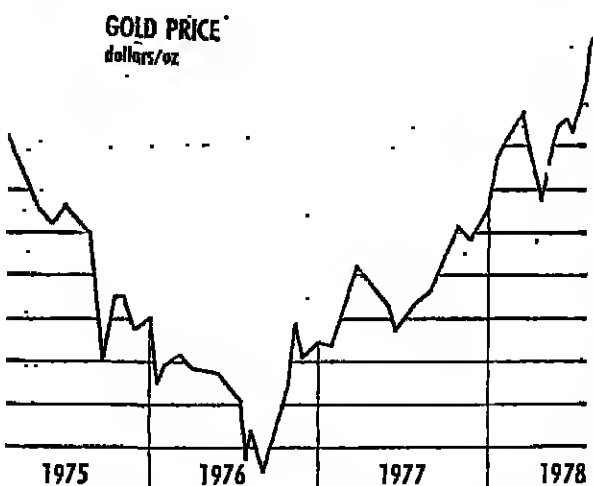
Executives at the Chrysler Corporation expect to play an active and important role in the affairs of Peugeot-Citroën, the French group acquiring Chrysler's British, French and Spanish plants.

Under the deal the American company receives shares in the French concern equal to about 15 per cent of the total stock outstanding and Chrysler executives state that they expect active participation in Peugeot through membership on the board and at other levels.

A full management reorganization at Chrysler as a result of this deal does not appear to be imminent. The Detroit company notes that it is maintaining the European subsidiary of its Chrysler Financial Corporation. They also point out that they will "participate directly" in a full management of the plants they are selling until 1980.

This deal represents a major step in what increasingly appears to be a full-scale restructuring of Chrysler's global activities.

In April Chrysler sold its 60 per cent interest in a Turkish commercial vehicle company to local investors. In May it announced a tentative agreement with Mitsubishi Motor Corporation under which the



und hits 2½-year high dollar weakens further

Colin Atkinson

The dollar plunged yet in foreign exchange markets yesterday the pound rose to its highest-closing level since the dollar price soared to a peak of \$211.125 an ounce.

yen, Swiss franc and the mark also climbed against the dollar and at record highs.

ing jumped by 1.1 cents to \$1.964. It also gained round against a basket of currencies. The effective rate finished up 0.2 points at 1.971. The Bank of England did not move in the market down the pound.

at this month sterling has risen 52.1 and 62.7 of its 1971 value. It has an average about 1 to 1.50 since July level so that cuts in import prices be recorded this month.

flight from the dollar the price of gold—a real currency hedge—up 5.50 an ounce yesterday. It barely looked back since

Tory challenge on state subsidies

By Geoffrey Browning
Political Staff

An appeal for an urgent decision on the Chrysler proposals to remove "anxiety and uncertainty" among the workforce came yesterday from Mr James Prior, Opposition spokesman on employment.

He acknowledged that the Government would want time to consider the proposals and there was no case for Parliament being recalled. However, the Opposition expected an early statement from Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Prior was anxious to know what was the position over the

grant of more than £50m and the loss of £30m already made to Chrysler UK. The Government should state whether this was to be repaid or "written off".

His second point concerned the future for Chrysler operations in the United Kingdom in view of the possibility of rationalization.

Mr Prior's view was that this whole affair demonstrated the "ineptitude" of seeking planning agreements of the type negotiated with Chrysler.

While every effort must be made to remove the present uncertainty, no one doubts that Chrysler were in a bad financial

state", he said. Despite government aid on a massive scale, the company was unlikely to provide long-term employment and prosperity for its workforce.

Mr George Younger, Conservative MP for Ayr, yesterday said that the Government should at the earliest possible moment on the Government's attitude.

Mr Younger indicated that the Opposition would be urging the Government to approve this deal, but Mr Varley seeking talks at the earliest possible moment on the Government's attitude.

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Peugeot's strategy kept secret from Renault

From Ian Murray
Paris, Aug 11

Little if any attention was paid to it at the time, less than two months ago, when Mr Jean-Paul Parayre, president of Peugeot-Citroën, gave his annual report.

At that time the police had been called out to evacuate the Renault press-shed and the newspapers had an eye only for the more exciting of the stories coming out of the French car industry.

Mr Parayre was thus able to tell his company's shareholders that, although the results for

1976 had been surprising by their importance, the trend had been maintained in 1977.

There was now confirmation, he said, that the group could legitimately claim to be in the forefront of international competition.

He could say it without anyone even suspecting that he was about to lift his company into the top five of world motor manufacturers, ready to take on the Americans and Japanese.

Almost at once the management team at Peugeot began to prove the pundits wrong. They tightened up the administration

and began selling their product as never before, so that it slowly began to overtake their national rival, Renault, on the domestic market and make big inroads overseas.

By the end of last year all the company's debts were paid, including those incurred in the Citroën takeover.

The only forward-looking step was to expand or take over, Chrysler was ripe for the taking, and the secret negotiations began.

Apart from Mr Parayre, one of the few to know what was going on was Mr Jean Guyot, a former tax inspector turned

banker, who not only sits on the board of the car company but is one of the 10 associate managers of Lazard's Bank.

It was he who had done most of the financial arrangements for the Citroën takeover and therefore knew exactly how to go about things.

Absolute discretion was needed, and it was particularly important that Renault did not find out what was going on as it was known it had been toying with a similar takeover.

For the future it is certain that Mr Parayre will be seeking some further rationalization,



Mr Jean-Paul Parayre: seeking further rationalization.

Tokyo hint of major switch to imports

From Peter Hazell
Tokyo, Aug 11

The Japanese Government warned the nation today that the basic pattern of its economy, with emphasis on exports, will have to undergo important changes to promote the imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

This warning is contained in an official White Paper on the Japanese economy, published in Tokyo today with the startling admission that Japan will now have to take steps to eliminate imbalances in the international division of labour.

Dealing with the complaints of the United States and Europe in the past, the White Paper admits candidly that Japan has, in effect, built up its huge trade surplus by importing raw materials and exporting manufactured goods.

The White Paper lays down policy, which, if implemented, would do much to meet the demands of western industrialized nations and thereby increase the proportion of manufactured goods within the framework of Japan's total imports.

Manufactured goods, the mainstay of employment in the West, only account for 22 per cent of Japan's imports. In contrast finished and manufactured goods account for an average of 50 per cent of the total imports of the United States and other industrialized nations in Europe.

"This has invited international pressure of unprecedented intensity against Japanese exports", the document declares.

In an honest appraisal of Japan's standing in the world today, the White Paper pointed

out that Tokyo had been subjected to a greater degree of criticism than other successful industrialized nations. This was due mainly to the pattern of Japan's trade successes.

For instance, West Germany maintained an even balance with Europe and the United States, but Japan suffered a deficit with the United States.

In sharp contrast, Japan enjoyed a lopsided surplus with Europe and the United States, but ran up a deficit with all producers and suppliers of raw materials, the Government admits.

But there can also be little doubt that the new call for a drastic change in Japan's basic economic structure is also motivated by self-interest and short-sighted planning.

As the paper goes on to explain: "In the past Japan decided to concentrate its industries with high productivity ratings in the export arena. As a result, intensive industrialization with low productivity ratings were hardly influenced by external factors. And now the pattern is changing."

Japan's industrial structure has two heads. There is a high productivity and an increasingly rationalized sector directly concerned with trade. Secondly, a low productivity sector not concerned with trade has led to trade friction.

It is getting harder for the nation to maintain such an export dominated structure because it has hit the limit of development", the paper says.

At the same time a sharp reevaluation of the yen—soured on by a high trade surplus—has continued to undermine Japan's competitive power on foreign markets.

3,000 laid off as Vauxhall men stay out

By R. W. Shakespeare

Vauxhall's car plant at Ellesmere Port on Merseyside will not reopen on Monday when its three-week holiday shutdown ends.

A strike by 3,000 Transport and General Workers' Union assembly line workers and drivers will continue, and another 3,000 workers—members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—will be laid off indefinitely.

Talks between management and union leaders at the London offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service broke up last night with no agreement over a dispute which began with the walkout of 100 lorry drivers two weeks before the holidays started.

The drivers have been involved in a long-running dispute over claims for a productivity pay increase and a reduction in working hours. They were joined by 3,000 assembly men who belong to the same union.

During the holidays the support was declared official by the TGWU, and the management issued notices to the AEUW members that they should not report for work on Monday unless a settlement was reached.

Car assembly at Ellesmere Port was stopped for the two weeks before the holidays with the loss of vehicles worth nearly £15m, but other sections producing components remained in production.

There is now a serious threat to vehicle production at Vauxhall's two other centres at Luton and Dunstable which rely on component supplies from Merseyside.

Peace talks failed: Leyland began laying off the workforce at its truck and tractor plant at Bathgate, near Edinburgh, yesterday, as talks aimed at ending an unofficial strike by 1,500 production machinists failed to reach a settlement.

A management spokesman confirmed that the lay-offs had begun, but emphasized that they would not lead to a shutdown of the plant, which employs 5,500 men.

The machinists, members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, walked out on Tuesday in a productivity pay dispute.

Texans spurn second £30m Harland tanker

From Bob Rodwell

Two completed 333,000 ton deadweight crude oil tankers from Harland and Wolff, the largest ships ever built in the United Kingdom and each worth nearly £30m, are now tied up in Belfast Harbour, unwanted by their customers.

The Pomona Shipping Company, a London registered subsidiary of the Coastal States Gas Corporation of Houston, Texas, yesterday rejected delivery of the Coastal Hercules, after finishing touches on her this week.

Last February another Coastal States subsidiary, Woodstock Shipping, rejected delivery of her identical sister ship the Coastal Corpus Christi, and in June cancelled the contract claiming that she was "unseaworthy".

This tanker has since been tied up in Belfast harbour while lawyers discuss her fate before an arbitration panel in London.

Now the Coastal Hercules is moored alongside and she, too, is to be referred to arbitrators.

The carriers were originally part of a £150m order for six supertankers placed by the failed Israeli-American Maritime Fruit Carriers group in January, 1973.

When financial troubles hit that group three ships were cancelled, Coastal States took over the contracts for two and the third, though nominally still on H and W's order book, is in abeyance.

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When financial troubles hit that group three ships were cancelled, Coastal States took over the contracts for two and the third, though nominally still on H and W's order book, is in abeyance.

the markets moved

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia 5	1.75	1.75	1.75
Austria Sch	25.25	25.25	25.25
Belgium Fr	65.00	61.50	61.50
Canada \$	2.27	2.20	2.20
Denmark Kr	11.07	10.95	10.95
Finland Mk	8.30	8.30	8.30
France Fr	8.72	8.32	8.32
Germany Dm	4.04	3.82	3.82
Greece Dr	71.75	67.75	67.75
Hong Kong \$	9.40	8.95	8.95
Italy Lr	1675.00	1590.00	1590.00
Japan Ye	388.00	363.00	363.00
Netherlands Gld	4.35	4.18	4.18
Norway Kr	10.57	10.12	10.12
Ontario Esc	88.00	83.00	83.00
S Africa Rd	151.95	143.00	143.00
Spain Pes	164.50	154.00	154.00
Sweden Kr	5.95	5.35	5.35
Switzerland Fr	3.46	3.24	3.24
US \$	2.01	1.95	1.95
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.00	36.75	36.75

Notes: (a) For small denomination banknotes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank. (b) Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Net receipts are expected to drift back to the £200m-plus level this month and then may hit the £250m mark if bank

The Times index: 224.23 +0.47
The FT index: 514.8 +0.3

Japan-US trade talks in autumn

Tokyo, Aug 11.—America and Japan are to hold high-level negotiations in Washington in late September to discuss bilateral trade and economic problems, including Japan's trade surplus with the United States, according to Japanese foreign ministry officials.

Societies receipts £33m up

By Margaret Stowe

The building society movement is on its way to recovery after the lean months in the second quarter of the year.

Figures released yesterday by the Building Societies Association show that net receipts after languishing at £147m in June have crept back to £180m and further improvement is forecast.

Net receipts are expected to drift back to the £200m-plus level this month and then may hit the £250m mark if bank

Stock Exchange facing PO disruption

By Patricia Tisdall

London's Stock Exchange is the latest selective target for industrial action by Post Office engineers.

Negotiations between officials of the Post Office Engineering Union and corporation representatives aimed at settling the dispute are due to start at a meeting on Monday.

Meanwhile the engineers are refusing to service or repair the Stock Exchange's private communications system which has 3,000 lines and is one of the largest and most modern in the United Kingdom.

A spokesman for the ex-

change said last night that there had been no breakdown in communications as yet, but a serious fault which would not be attended to could develop at any time.

The effects so far had been to inconvenience the 18,000 brokers, jobbers and other users of the network rather than to disrupt their work.

Another specific target for industrial action by the engineers is the international telephone switching centre in north London, where engineers are working only an eight-hour rota rather than their normal 24-hour rota.

The effect has been that all

calls booked through operators have been suspended and that there are delays on dialled calls.

Delays are cumulative and it is estimated that whereas there was a one in eight chance of an international dialled call getting through first time a week ago, the present figure is nearer one in 20.

Altogether the Post Office calculates that more than 3,000 telephone circuits are out of action.

Sir William Barlow, the Post Office chairman, said last week that £50m worth of telecommunications equipment was lying idle.

Bernard Wardle

Highlights from the 1978 Interim Report:-

*Pre-tax profits £561,000. No part of £587,000 stock profits arising from acquisition of Amnordide stocks included in this half but significant portion will be available for year end results.

*Second quarter's trading showed marked improvement over first quarter and this continued into second half of year

*High first half tax charge will be significantly reduced at year end under ED19.

*Interim Dividend increased by 10%—well covered. Board looking for highest ever declared profits at year end.



The Bernard Wardle Group—manufacturers of PVC sheet and film; vinyl coated fabrics and felts; PVC and polyethylene foams; fabrications of plastics; moulds and mould makers.

Copies of the 1978 Interim Report can be obtained from The Secretary, Bernard Wardle and Company Limited, 32 King Street, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 6EP.

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Annual Statement:

Unit Trust:

Base Rates Table

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Providing a home help service to enable the sick and disabled to remain in their homes for as long as possible is a statutory duty laid upon local authorities by the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968.

Home helps are an important part of a domiciliary service and their work is closely linked with, and complementary to, that of the National Health Service. Yet charges may be made for the use of their services and are commonly means tested.

In 1973-74 gross expenditure on the service was more than £51m. Some of the 600,000 people who benefited had to contribute nearly £3m by way of charges.

The costs of collecting this £3m probably exceeded the income. Local authorities which apply a complicated means test find that in the majority of cases a "nil assessment" is reached.

Councils which have abolished charges have not been swamped by huge rises in demand for the services, but have found that home helps saved some time and had better relations with their patient-clients as a result.

It is anomalous that in maternity and medical cases a person staying in hospital should, under the National Health Service, pay no charge, but if recuperating at home should be charged for the assistance of a home help.

District Nurses and Health Visitors are provided free under the NHS. The home help service should be freely available also.

Stock market

Warrants and options offer a gamble

The recent surge in stock market prices may well have put some colour back into the cheeks of stockbrokers and others connected with the day-to-day business of share-dealing. But for that hardy individual the private investor, plagued by taxation and high dealing costs, any joy that there is around could be largely illusory.

After all, the chap with a few hundred pounds tucked away in ICI even a bull market surge of exceptional proportions would be unlikely to add up to much more than the price of a new lawn-mower at the end of the day.

The alternative, of course, for the stronger-nerved active investor is to attempt to "beat the market"—a riskier business involving the use of skill and intuition to seek out shares which are "going places" before even the professionals in the market have realized it. The odds are loaded heavily against the amateur, but the fun invariably increases accordingly.

There are areas in the market, however, where private investors do not necessarily have to fly completely in the face of the conventional wisdom of the professionals to maximize their returns, although the risks usually remain high, if only because the professionals themselves are not always right.

On this front, the recently launched traded options market has stolen much of the limelight with the prospect of a prolonged rise in underlying share prices throwing up the potential for substantial gains for some speculators. But the traded options pitch is limited to only 10 stocks at present and for the discerning investor, both warrants and traditional options offer much more scope.

Both these tend to come into their own in volatile market conditions and could thus bear a close look from private investors, with the market seemingly perched on a permanent knife-edge.

Warrants—which are effectively options to buy shares, usually over a long period—are mainly a legacy of the takeover days of the late sixties and early seventies. To finance the deals, companies issued loan stock and warrants were often issued with the stock as a means of keeping the coupon down.

The warrants have since become detached from the loan stock to form markets of their own, but, of course, the warrant prices rise—sometimes sharply, but usually in a direct ratio—to movements in the underlying share price.

The number of warrants still in existence is now very small. Leading brokers, such as Thomas Clarke & Co. deal regularly in only a dozen or so warrants of major companies and about 20 or so less of well-known companies. The biggest market is National Westminster Bank's warrants which expires on October 1 next year and which, incidentally, Sternberg does not recommend at present prices.

Each warrant gives the holder the right to buy two-thirds of an ordinary share in the bank for £1, which compares with a corresponding stock market value of about 193p.

But the warrants at present trade at about 107p, making the effective overall cost of a two-thirds share 207p—a premium of some 7 per cent over the market value. But a significant rise in the underlying share price would have a more significant impact on the value of the warrant. A rise of 25 per cent in the shares could perhaps increase the warrant value by more than half.

For bulls of shares, however, other warrants throw up a host of intriguing possibilities. Two which Sternberg particularly favours at present are those of Trust Houses Forte and Ladbroke.

The THF warrant now trading at £25 gives the right to buy 29.24 shares for £50 any time up to March, 1981. If you converted immediately the effective stock market value of the holder would be £58.70, against total expenditure of £75.

But, if you really do believe that THF is due for a significant upward re-rating, the gearing inherent in the warrant becomes extremely interesting.

In the case of Ladbroke warrants are effectively at a discount, selling at 94p and giving the right to buy a share at 84.7p—a total of 17.7p—for a stock which is trading at 180p. The reason, of course, is that Ladbroke shares have come a long way, while the Gambling Commission's views on casinos have led to doubts about the shares.

Unlike warrants, the standard options pitch, in which Sternberg is also a leading light, provides opportunities for both bulls and bears. For a sum which is often about 10 per cent of the current share value a speculator can buy the right either to buy—"call"—or sell—"put"—shares in three months time at today's prices.

If stocks are moving fast the possibilities can be rewarding. Hedge their bets by taking up both "put" and "call" options—"doubles"—giving the opportunity for profit if the share moves sharply in either direction.

For the real speculator then, combining the option market with warrants would seem to offer a truly full-blooded gamble.

Taking Ladbroke as a purely theoretical exercise, a 50 per cent improvement in the share price could more than double the value of the warrant. But as long as the rise took place over the three months a call option taken out on the warrant could be worth almost two times the price paid.

Before taking the plunge, however, investors should remember that firms like Ladbroke have made big profits out of people who put their faith in ten-to-one shots.

Richard Allen

Key points for the wife returning to work



Mrs. Jeanne McCarthy and her daughter Mary-Jane: planning for the future.

Suddenly everybody has woken up to the impact the silicon computer chip is going to have on all our lives. Regular readers of this page will not be surprised. I have been wittering on about it intermittently for the past three years—lost in one hand and wild hooey in the other.

It is all old hat now of course, and every newspaper and magazine one opens carries an article headed "chips with everything" or something. The National Enterprise Board is getting into the act—a sure sign that the trend is not only upon us but past us. Even the Think Tank is doing a survey of their effect on employment and unemployment.

I should think so too, what with estimates of 16 per cent unemployed, all made redundant by a grain of sand. Barry Sherman of the ASTMS is deeply worried about it, as well he should be, and as indeed should be the whole of British industry and commerce, labour and management.

Any managing director who has as yet omitted to do so, and does not within half an hour of getting in on Monday morning arrange for one of his senior staff to make an assessment of the effect this little adventure is going to have on his business, deserves to be out on the street in seven years time, which is exactly where he will be.

Since I was so brilliant at forecasting the problems and the opportunities that the computer chip was going to give us, some of you may be asking: OK, cleverbotts, what else? Well, you probably already

When the chips are down...

know my 1983 catastrophe theory (formulated six years ago) wherein the international currency system over-beats and blows up, pulling down a chain of major financial institutions and even entire countries, as suddenly everybody loses confidence and indulges in a good old-fashioned run on every bank in the world.

What else...? By heaven, Caruthers, but you're a glutton for punishment! Actually, the good news is that I reckon Britain in her muddling, infuriating way will do better than other countries faced with this disaster. The kind of world we are going to live in in the future will be polarized into the very large organizations and very small ones so that a lot of one-man bands will be able to scuttle successfully about in the cracks between the monolithic multinationals and world agencies.

In a future where the individual is released by computer technology from the production line to do his own thing,

Many thousands of women return to work each year after raising a family. Today, with Christine Darley-Jones of insurance brokers Sedgwick Forbes, we examine the finances of one who has just rejoined the "rat race".

Jeanne McCarthy is a 38-year-old housewife living in Eastbourne, Sussex. She is married to a £10,500 a year dental service executive and has two children.

Now the children are in their teens—daughter Mary-Jane is 16 and son Andrew is 14—she has plunged back into the outside world for the first time since her marriage.

As secretary to the specialist advisers of the local Area Education Office she grosses £2,823 a year and most of what she gets goes in one way or another back into the family.

From a joint net income of £10,500 a year, the family's monthly outgoings are in the order of £620.

The McCartneys have an £8,000 repayment mortgage on their house, taken out over a 20-year period eight years ago. So far only minimal amounts of capital have been repaid, and each time the interest rate increased the McCartneys increased the term of their mortgage.

One extra demand on their income is the £120 a month school fees for their daughter, which they will have to pay for a further year. Their son attends a local state school.

Mrs McCarthy's income is not taxed separately and the couple's savings are in the form of two unit-linked life assurance policies costing £20 a month. They also pay £10 a month by in the indexed Save-As-You-Earn scheme.

Christine Darley-Jones comments:

"Surprisingly, the McCartneys have no idea of the level of income Jeanne could expect in the event of Ralph's death—at 43 he is 10 years older than she is."

"Death after retirement should leave her with a pension of about half what he would have got. But—and it's a very big but—if he dies before retirement her pension is most likely to be substantially less—even though she would also be eligible for the state widow's pension."

"This would leave her with substantial liabilities and living expenses from a greatly reduced income."

"That is the nub of the McCarthy's problem—how best to protect Jeanne should Ralph die young—and it's one they have to face up to."

Mrs Darley-Jones advises that the McCartneys should find out what the widow's pension would be should this happen and makes the point that those readers with particularly hefty commitments should do the same.

Then they should consider covering any shortfall through a family income benefit policy," she advises. "This should be written in trust for Jeanne's benefit to provide an income to make up the shortfall."

For instance, to provide her with £1,000 a year up to the age of 60 would cost £80 in annual premiums.

It is also important that they should not only offer comparative premium rates, but also give the option of commencing the benefits into capital. "This

means she could choose between income and a lump sum depending on her circumstances at the time," Mrs Darley-Jones explains.

"There is, though, a more fundamental problem."

This is the McCarthy's mortgage. It is not covered at the moment by life assurance, though that could be added on to the family income benefit policy. "The basic trouble," Mrs Darley-Jones says, "is that minimal capital repayments on the mortgage have been made in the eight years it has been running."

"Extending the length of a mortgage has its attractions, particularly for the younger buyer. Ralph, though, is not young. He is 48, and when he retires they may still have to meet their £83 a month mortgage payments out of his pension."

"One way out of this trap is to increase their repayments to start paying back the capital, but this has the disadvantage that income tax relief on the interest would be reduced as the interest element declined."

As incomes and tax rates rise, the tax relief and its possible loss become increasingly important. The McCarthy's mortgage should therefore be rearranged to make sure that it is repaid by the time Ralph retires, while maximizing the income tax relief on the interest before then.

"If the building society agrees," Mrs Darley-Jones advises, "the mortgage might be rearranged, with a low-cost endowment assurance assigned to the society as collateral. A low-cost endowment assurance is the combination of an endowment with-profits policy and a decreasing term assurance."

As the bonuses build the endowment policy, in case this means that the loan would be repaid on any excess bonuses Ralph and Jeanne would receive. The cost? Christine Jones estimates that the McCartneys would have to pay £101 a month against present £85, though she points out that after income tax on interest and premium true cost would be £71 a present net cost of £14. For the extra £14 they are buying protection for making capital repayments gearing the greatest aid on tax relief.

As extra sweeteners, current rates they would receive bonuses at the term of £2,000. Jeanne McCarthy does not earn enough for separation to be attractive. As to the family's savings, the advice is that the McCartneys would keep an eye on the funds to which unit-linked policies are since there is always a fund which at first attractive will decline performance.

Hence, policies which for the switching of funds not all do—are to be mended. The SAYE as Christine Darley-Jones is a good investment, particularly since it is inflation-proof and a model which Ralph McCarthy has not a will. He should, and which is often overlooked should Jeanne.

Roger Be

Investor's week

Market tops 500 as the dollar slide boosts prices

"It can't last, it can't last," Mrs Bonaparte is supposed to have said as she scurried around the palace while her son was doing well. It is a view that dies hard in the City, too, and diehards shook their heads as the FT index rose excitingly from 497.2 to 514.8 this week.

Pessimists have been a trifle premature, as so often happens when men try to fathom stock markets using their intellect alone. Once again, as the week shows, it is just as important to sense moods and to appreciate that moods are as fleeting as shadows on a wall.

Only weeks ago the City was in a dither about the imminence of a general election. Are the fears City men then expressed really as insubstantial as shadows?

Then again, few doubt that the election-inspired consumer boom will fizzle out some time next year as incomes move into line with prices.

Moreover, it is still by no means clear that the boom will work its way through to the great mass of engineering companies which constitute the backbone of British industry by the time the jollity in consumer goods is past its peak.

But all this is in the future. What matters now, say those who are pushing shares to new peaks, is that industrial output is rising by 7 per cent a year; company profits are growing well; that the balance of payments on current account is likely to be in surplus this year and next as cheap imports and North Sea oil do their stuff; and, finally, that money supply still seems to be under reasonable control.

On this view the authorities

are, by fiddling with special deposits, indulging in no more than a bit of fine tuning. Money markets have been tight because the Government has not been borrowing in the past few weeks, so that it had no need to pump out credit. An austere monetarist might say that any loosening of the corset on bank lending is to be deprecated, but few in the City are as austere as all that.

But fate has a way of pulling the rug from under us just when all seems to be going swimmingly. The trouble is that fate wears many disguises.

This time, I suspect, fate will come upon us in the shape of the dollar. For the moment the dollar's distress means plain sailing for us. The Americans are letting their currency sink and it is sinking because the United States trade deficit is huge, thanks partly to greedy imports of Middle East oil.

Holders of dollars are fleeing from the currency, especially into gold, but also into pounds. It is probably foreign money as much as anything that is pushing both gilt-edged and ordinary shares and whose departure surely upset both. Mean United Kingdom interest stays steady and may even climb.

For the present the £-dollar gap seems to be a slide. For most of this slide means little, but most do business within own state boundaries. Our think that they have a coming. The dollar dive gone on so far and so fast it seems bound to feed back into the American economy.

Sooner or later, Pre Carter will do something interest rates rise in the States and possibly decline here, the pound will rise what it usually does—fall just as a trigger for a new round of inflation max and, without doing stock market party will way to a hangover. Mean let's enjoy the party.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

			Rises	
Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Movement	Comment
265p	79p	Bourne & H	57p to 265p	Several approaches
458p	231p	Brown J	26p to 460p	Continued re-rating
451p	285p	De Beers	57p to 453p	Diamond price rise
310p	196p	Racal	30p to 310p	Broker's circular
218p	164p	Tata & Lyta	19p to 188p	Cheap buying
Falls				
111p	64p	Calfins	5p to 106p	Fears for car boom
131p	109p	Courtaulds	2p to 118p	Business dull
145p	72p	Lyons J	6p to 130p	Bid fears
49p	39p	Noepend	3p to 46p	FT taking after int.
284p	182p	Ultramar	1p to 263p	FT taking

Unit trust performance

Growth and specialist funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unit holder index 2,383.8. Change from January 1, 1978: +14.1%.

Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: +16.5% over past three years: +71.5%.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, Greystones Place, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1ND.

GROWTH		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Hambro Smaller Cos	52.9	20.8	Emson Duffley	4.3	54.7	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Hambro Smaller Sec	47.5	180.4	Target Growth	3.2	54.5	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
G & C Growth	46.9	180.4	Target Growth	3.2	54.5	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Brit Int'l Growth	37.7	114.6	Target Growth	3.2	54.5	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Oceanic Performance	37.0	106.7	Target Growth	3.2	54.5	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Confederation Growth	34.2	108.3	Target Growth	3.2	54.5	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Drayton Int'l Interest	34.2	108.3	Target Growth	3.2	54.5	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
M & C Special	30.2	139.3	M & C Far Eastern	52.8	101.3	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
M & C Recovery	28.3	222.2	Henderson Inter	47.3	71.0	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
M & C Magnum	27.6	42.1	Allied Hambro Pac	46.9	114.7	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Unicorn Growth	25.9	114.9	Unicorn Growth	43.6	23.7	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
New Court Small Cos	25.7	114.9	Henderson European	43.6	28.7	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
London Wall Spec Sit	24.8	125.9	Garmore Far East	40.7	41.7	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Reliance Opportunity	24.5	100.9	Garmore Far East	40.7	41.7	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Target Growth	23.6	115.5	Unicorn Growth	40.7	54.5	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Unicorn Recovery	22.7	104.4	Arbuthnot East & Int	39.5	54.2	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Garmore Com Share	23.2	70.1	M & C Australasian	39.0	33.6	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Leo Capital	22.0	66.1	Arbuthnot Foreign	38.4	22.3	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Bridges Capital	21.4	78.5	Eanderson	38.3	72.0	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Unicorn Ind M	20.9	65.9	M & C Commodity	36.8	38.2	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
M & C Compound	20.1	74.2	Unicorn Australia	35.2	39.9	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Oceanic Recovery	20.1	31.3	Arbuthn Amer Int	35.4	28.7	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Schroder Capital P	13.7	85.6	Target Investment	33.9	79.4	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Britannia Professional	13.0	85.6	Target Investment	33.9	79.4	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Unicorn Com Cap, F	12.8	61.2	Unicorn Growth	33.9	84.4	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Hambros Recovery	17.7	168.9	Target Amer Eagle	31.1	53.1	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
GT Capital	17.3	81.7	Britannia Inv Tst	29.8	29.8	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Anthony Gibbs Gr	16.9	104.7	M & G Jpan	28.5	76.3	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Midland Drydock Cap	16.7	53.1	Unicorn Jpan	28.5	71.0	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
M & P Select Int	16.7	10.7	Mercury Inter	28.7	51.0	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Stockholders F	16.4	46.7	GT International	28.6	31.0	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Henderson Capital	14.4	92.7	Britannia Far East	28.3	33.8	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
New Court Equity	14.4	54.1	Target Investment	27.9	39.8	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Unicorn UK Acc	13.2	45.2	M & G Investment	26.5	65.5	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
S & P Universal Gr	13.2	45.2	S & P ITU	26.6	58.2	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Unicorn Growth	13.0	72.0	Garmore American	25.8	—	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
S & P Capital	12.2	66.4	Abbey Investment	25.8	65.8	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Sekford Trust	12.1	63.1	Unicorn Growth	25.5	7.1	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Equity & Geo	12.0	50.4	Older Investment	25.4	36.1	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Unicorn Geo	12.0	67.3	Bridge International	24.8	49.9	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Garmore Insurance	11.9	48.6	Garmore Inter	24.8	50.4	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Hambro Accountant	11.5	75.4	S & P Japan Growth	24.7	67.2	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Tyndall Scottish Cap	11.5	43.2	Unicorn Growth	24.6	65.5	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Unicorn Capital	11.0	84.6	Brit Gold & Gen	24.4	—18.1	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Manulife Growth	10.4	105.2	London Wall Inter	23.9	51.6	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Abbey Capital	10.3	85.8	Arbuthnot Com Shr	23.7	91.8	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Strafor	9.8	68.2	Unicorn Growth	23.7	68.7	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Unicorn Growth	9.2	68.3	Charterhouse Fit	23.2	47.9	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Brit Comm & Ind	7.6	—	M & G Commodity	22.9	70.2	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1	Unicorn Growth	10.7	Unicorn Income	10.7	Unicorn Select	10.7	Unicorn World	10.7	Unicorn Bond	10.7	Unicorn Div	10.7
Britannia Growth	6.9	77.7	S & P American	22.9	62.2	S & P European	18.1	Unicorn Financial	17.1	London Wall Fm	15.3	Target Preference	11.6	Unicorn America	11.1												

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities mark time

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 7. Dealings End, Aug 18. § Contango Day, Aug 21. Settlement Day, Aug 30
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

Weekend

SHOPAROUND

Sheila Black

I criticized the poor value of so many leading brand cassettes and was sent a selection with the Chyme label to try out. They cover popular classical music, like Strauss (*Rendezvous in Vienna*), Verdi (*Traviata highlights*), Tchaikovsky (*Pathétique and violin concerto*), Beethoven (*The Emperor*), Mozart (*Symphony No 36 in C Major, the Linz and No 41 in C Major, the Jupiter*), Haydn (*London and Surprise symphonies*) and Rimsky-Korsakov's *Scheherazade*. The cassettes are numbered between CHC 2001 and 2008.

Now I am no Bernard Levin but, as they say, I know what I like and I think these are really much better than most

of the budget-priced cassettes on sale today. The sound quality is good, the rendering much better than the usual and the value excellent at a recommended retail price of 99p each. If you do not see them at your local cassette shop, ask the distributor, Charmdale Record Distributors, 182 Acton Lane, Harlesden, London NW10 (01-961 3133/2866).

I have also been hearing some more talking and story cassettes from the Anvil Music list. They include stories of King Arthur, Bible stories, tales of Arabia, Persia, Turkey and Alexander the Great and some fairy tales. Poems include "Sir Smasham Uppe and other poems", a work with which I am unfamiliar. Legends

of Ireland and Legends of the Chams (the latter with some Gaelic songs) will have Wales clamouring to be heard. Now in the pipeline are *Odysseus*, *Puss in Boots* and *St Brendan's Voyage* which sound like new cassette stories to me. Not cheap but well produced at £3.15 each or as in the case of the five stories of King Arthur, £15.25 the set of five. The price includes postage in Britain and schools are taking of these enthusiastically so they may well keep child guests quiet as the little host or hostess switches on the favourite story. Details from Anvil Music, c/o Discourses Limited, 36 Crescent Road, Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2LZ.

Waterhall is a kind of lightweight plastic barrel for sailors, campers, caravanners and possibly even gardeners. It holds more than 13 gallons which should see even an average family through most days when they are camped or moored far from the nearest campsite. When bunged, it keeps the contents safe from fumes, dust and weather, and it travels on a wheeled truck, rather like a smaller, lightweight porter's trolley. Easy to wash and clean out, it could be used for other purposes too,

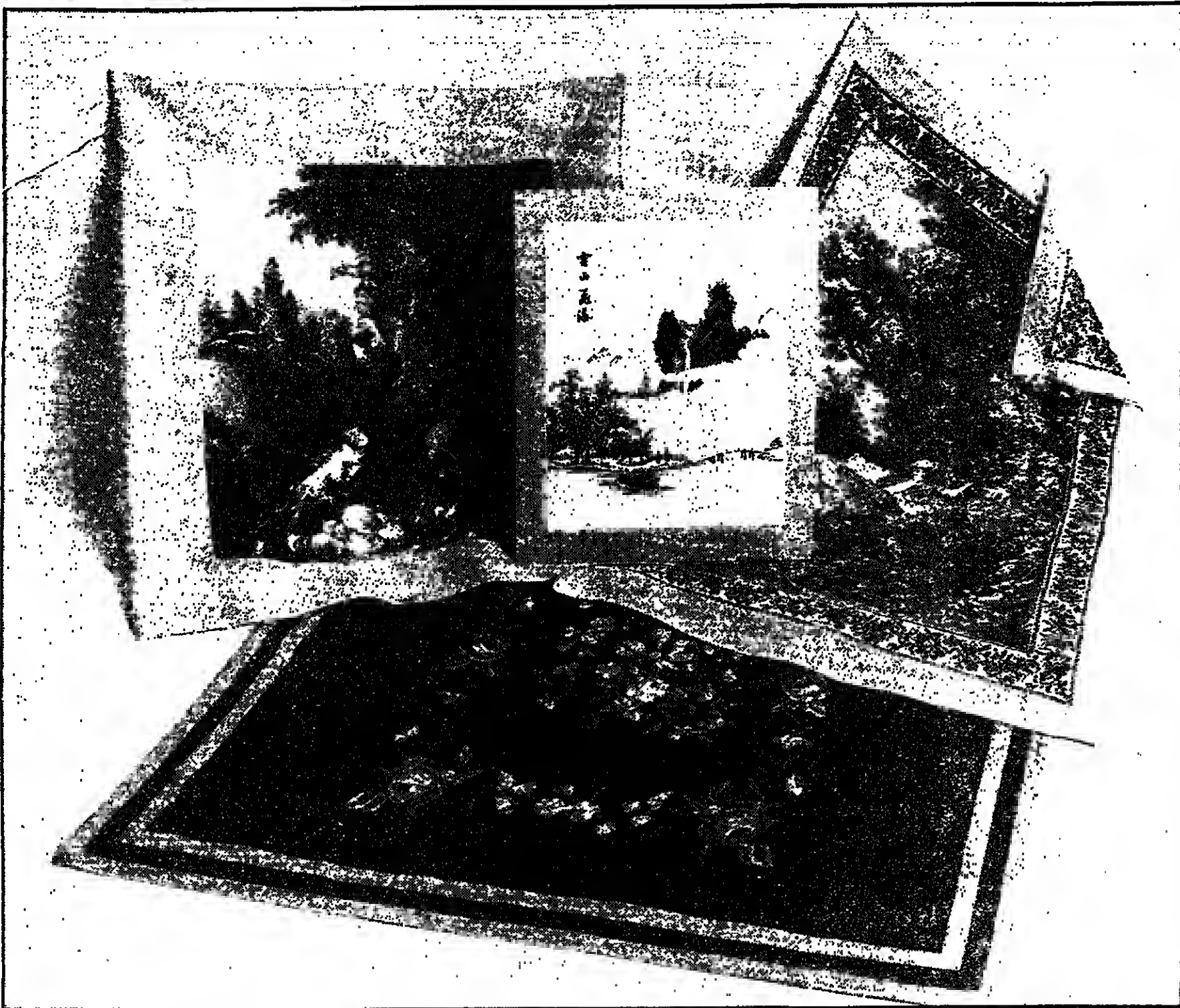
such as clearing rubbish when you leave the site. And it dismantles and folds up with the barrel's three sections fitting inside each other and the trolley also folded. It should go into most car boots and be easily packed away with the rest of the camping gear. Of green, high-density Polythene, it stands up to heat and cold and it costs £17.99 at camping and caravan accessory shops around Britain. The distributor is H. Burden, Pychley Lodge Road Industrial Estate, Kettering, Northants NN15 6BR. Leaflets available.

Ringo or Rohin have left their picturesque wharf overlooking the Thames to move up to 14 Rathbone Place, London, W1, close to Oxford Street (01-580 8174). The shop is rather unusual, with domed and coloured glass in the ceiling and a black room downstairs, at present destined for all that is outé and expensive in TV and audio equipment.

What I loved were the Aubusson tapestries. Not antique Aubusson but modern ones made there by the old methods though with richer or more subtle colourings. These hand-worked wool tapestries cost a small fortune but have already begun to appreciate fast, as does almost any hand-crafted piece that is really first-class. There

are some Milton Spence designs (son of architect Basil Spence) at £2,500 or £3,000 and a wonderful £6,000.

Another artist translated to wall is Sonia Delaunay whose work is Bassarelli, perhaps the most convincing them all, and certainly the largest run as high as £12,000. No guarantee given as to whose work might be at any given time, every tapestry one-off. The leaning plant table, one illustrated here, is about but nothing at ROR costs a mint. There is of titanium boxes and plastic containers with titanium at anything £20 and upwards. Lighting, too, is in this range very attractively.



It is possible to have tapestry wall hangings without paying Aubusson prices. Look at the tapestries embroidered in China at Allans of Duke Street, the fabrics shop which delights in the exotic and rare as well as quality materials. Mr Allan explores the orient for treasures to sell along with European and American fabrics and, last year, he discovered some hand-worked wool tapestry, mostly done in gross point, although faces are almost always in petit point.

They can be hung as they are but often look better stretched or framed and they come in all sizes, starting with really small ones at between £4.50 and £12.50. Some tropical birds on a tapestry measuring 30 by 25 inches would be £58. Fragonard's *Lady on a Swing* is £80 (about 32 by 47 inches). A large wall-hanging at about 50 by 77 inches could be as much as £450 but there are so many subjects that there ought to

be something for all who do not seek essentially modern work.

Paintings on silk are still very much in demand, ranging from about £3.50 without mounts or frames and many need both. Easy to travel as all the fabric pictures and tapestries can be rolled up unless you want Allans to arrange framing, in which they now have much experience and know whom to trust. Allans is at 56 Duke Street, London, W1. (01-629 3781).



Garden torches or flares, made of impregnated fabric wrapped around a cane, are decorative and useful to keep insects at bay as much as to light and decorate. Heads now have them shaped to look like tulips, with paper leaves attached to the "stems". A bit more expensive than the plain ones at £1.80 each, they are scented and give four hours' burning time. In light or dark green and in brown. All branches, if you happen to be among the lucky few who get the kind of weather for garden evenings.

Herald shops, where the making-up is free on all curtain materials bought there, is adding the service of free bedcovers to match (buy the material and they make it into a bedcover). They are also offering matched or coordinating roller blinds, lampshades, wallpapers, and cushions. Cushions (20 inches square) are £3.95 and hanging or bedside lampshades in Victorian or Tiffany styles are £5.95. There are 19 Herald branches along or near the route of the M4 but please do not drive along the motorway looking for shops bordering it. Ring up Herald's head office at Tariff Road, London, N17 (01-801 6161) for the nearest address.

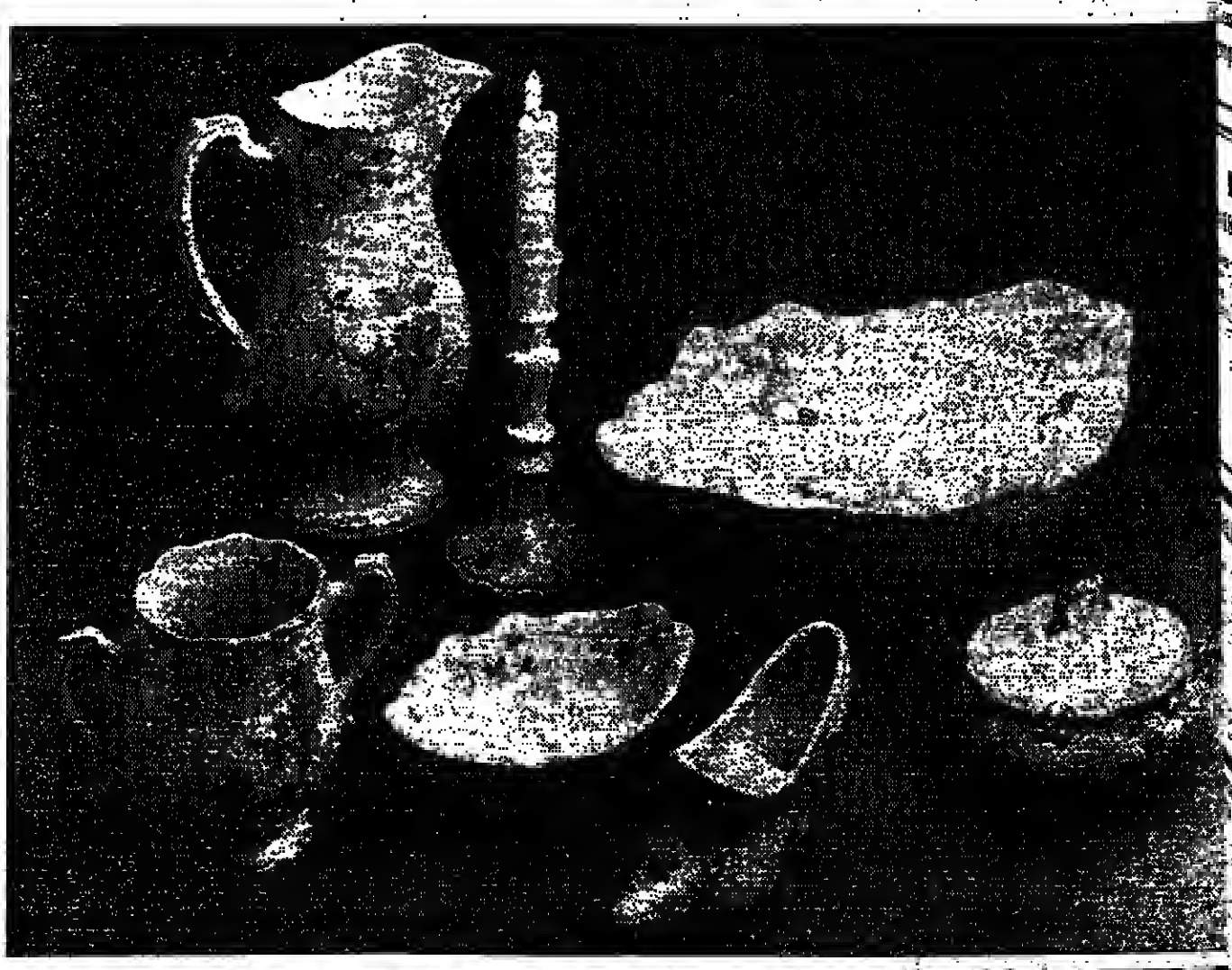
Early this year, Taunton Vale's pottery division formally became Royal Winton Pottery. The name had belonged to the company all along and has been identified with many of the products since the turn of the century so the change is welcomed by the trade and does much to reduce consumers' confusion because Taunton Vale is associated so strongly with their exclusive coordinated kitchen designs and patterns for anything from chopping boards to table mats. Royal Winton has come up with a winning range, the Antoinette. It is really charming, designed for bedroom and bathroom, but pretty enough to make one rethink the bedroom as a boudoir. All of fine earthenware with scrolled rims and scalloped feet, it has plenty of Parisian, olde-world beauty. The items include a pitcher and bowl of the kind once elegant on washstands but rather smaller than the traditional Victorian sizes.

Shoppers are buying them to use as vases or jugs and as fruit or salad bowls. An open soap dish is a miniature of the bowl and also finds its way to dining tables for sauces, mayonnaise, side dishes, etc. The candlestick romanticizes dinner as much as the boudoir, and the tiny pointed slipper holds a flower. There are also a lidded powder bowl and a loving cup which could hold flowers, soaps, secret messages or a small pot plant. There are two patterns—Indian tree as in the photograph or a delicate rose pattern. Prices are from around £3.30 or £3.70 for soap

dish or candlestick up to £9.45 for pitcher or £14.75 for the large bowl.

In other shapes and patterns, Royal Winton are making some lovely cachepots, planters, jardinières and vases. There is Canton, a hexagonal shape decorated with fern, lily or blossom on translucent white backgrounds. A friend with a genius for giving gave me one with a plant in it and it is always being admired. Prices start at around £2.10 for plain, smaller items up to £7.30 for the most expensive decorated jardinière.

The kitchenware is already familiar to shoppers who seem to love the large, white Provencal soup tureens with matching ladle and small soup bowls. The plump white china chicken stores eggs for many a home and the cheese bell and little white ramekins are also popular. Top with shoppers, however, is the flan dish with fluted sides in plain white, fern or black-and-white, decorated with recipes for Quiche Lorraine or Tracole Tart. Two new patterns have been added with the appropriate recipes for lemon meringue pie or strawberry marshmallow pie, rather mouth-wateringly illustrated. The 7in size is about £2.35 and the 9in is £3.70. Well stocked in china and glass shops or departments, but seek help from Royal Winton Pottery, Norfolk Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent ST1 4PA, Staffs. A new recipe dish is on the way for farmhouse herb pie and it should be in most shops soon.



It took a man to dream up this good idea for a kitchen aid but men so often do think of such things. Chain a man to a chore and he looks round for ways of lightening it while too many women tend, traditionally, to take toil for granted.

Christopher Lambert was inveigled into preparing a casserole when he found himself irritated by the waste and crumblings that collected around the edges of his chopping board. If that was his reaction to one casserole, imagine what it might have been to the preparation of fruit and vegetables from his country garden for freezing or preserving.

As it was, he designed a hanging-bag attachment for the edge of the board and kitchen table so that all waste could be slid into the bag ready for compost, rubbish or whatever. So many friends envied the Chop-and-Clear and ordered for themselves that he began to see it as a commercial proposition.

When harvest gluts and freezing or bottling time comes along, Lambert finds his wife reversing the roles of his unit and pushing prepared food into the clean bag, leaving waste and trimmings behind for a secondary clean-up. The Chop-and-Clear package

consists of 100 bags (12in by 10in), closures and retaining bags for the bags, and the holding unit itself which has a kind of metal platform extension to anchor beneath the working board. In fact, provided that the bag is pushed right up against the edge of board and table, it stays in place even if the board is taken up or moved. The one proviso is that you must have a minimum thickness of 1in, which all the best chopping boards have. The reason is that the board's edge must stand proud above the bag unit for clean sweeps.

The package costs £2.90 plus 60p for postage and packing and they can be bought only from Design Lambert, 4/5 St Peter's Row, Bathurst, Kent. Queries to Bathurst 419 but remember that this is small husband and wife business and there may not be a reply. Specify whether you want clear or opaque white bags. The metal parts are all plasticized in white, blue, red and orange but, since they really do not show while in position for use, there seems to me to be little point in colouring and I would suggest giving white as your second choice (unless it is the first) in case any of the colours run out. Replacement bags are £1 plus 20p per 100, including tax.

Jeany Webb, whose sensible book on microwave cooking was so clear and detailed, has now written a recipe book. Mostly, I think recipes suggest rather than give blueprints for exact copying but microwave cooking is new enough to many to need careful and exact times and quantities. Each recipe gives the time on her own 600-watt output oven and leaves a space for oven-owners to substitute their own times (the outputs do vary).

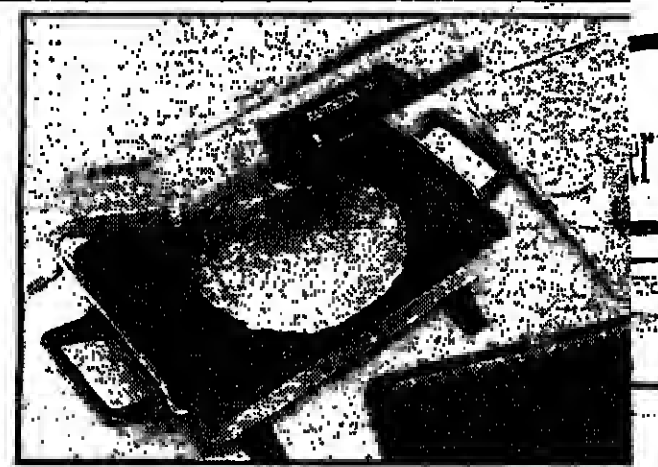
Jeany has been testing these ovens, among other things, for years and is a qualified home economist. She is also a personal enthusiast for microwaves and likes to entertain at home. She outlines running costs along with other data and instructions and takes such a sensible attitude, not expecting microwave ovens to be other than an extremely useful addition to traditional cooking equipment.

Technical information up 45 of the book's pages being dedicated to it. Furthermore, it is in black, published by Fontana, in conjunction with New English Library, nard's Inn, Holborn, EC1N 2JR. It is well illustrated here, is about but nothing at ROR costs a mint. There is of titanium boxes and plastic containers with titanium at anything £20 and upwards. Lighting, too, is in this range very attractively.

Rightly or wrongly, I never say much about the electric grillers until I hear that the Harrington "Britannia" has removable grill plates for washing up. That makes real sense because the grill can be used for sweet or savoury and even the most non-stick plates need some dunking to get really clean.

The Britannia's plates are non-stick but juices naturally get down between the spines and it is so easy to clip out and clip back the plates. That, however, is not the only plus; the other being that, beneath the bottom grill plate, there is a flat riddle on which you can do drop scones and pancakes. As a Scot, I must approve a griddle and I do. But there is more. With the Britannia is a shallow oven dish (extras are obtainable) to lie on the base heat and to convert the grill unit into a small table-top oven. The extra width required for use as an oven is achieved merely by pulling up the top plate unit and letting a safety hinge lock itself on to the back of the lower plate—it is easy, but does need to be seen to be understood.

The handles never get hot, allow space for knuckles but though I have found it to stay pretty cool underneath, I would not recommend standing it directly on polished surfaces. Apart from that, it is completely portable, operating off any power socket. It has an indicator light, automatic thermostat to avoid burnt offerings and the advantage that grilling this way, without any fat, must be good for health. Undoubtedly, the food are cooked simultaneously. Interestingly, this portable cooker could be slotted into



best to allow time for the grill literally a few moments to reach its heat before putting the food in, but like the fact that top and bottom are cooked at one and the same time.

The little recipe book that comes with the Britannia is really good, very practical and proves its versatility. It was compiled by a man whose wife is disabled. He prepares a full meal before leaving for the office and she merely switches on and then helps herself from the grill or oven when it is ready, leaving nothing but the plates and her own crockery and cutlery to clear in the evening. One other point—the Britannia uses only 15 kilowatts instead of the more usual three kilowatts of traditional cookers and does the same job in a shorter time because both sides of the food are cooked simultaneously. Interestingly, this portable cooker could be slotted into

none of the BEAB approval board's existing units being neither a simple oven or hob unit so a new category is being set to allow them to have a try-and-performance tag. chrome-finished or in a melon shades, takes Pyroclastic dishes and even heat up milk or coffee base plate. It costs £35 for wine is a pretty plate little cooler. Made by Harrington engineering, it is one of comparative rarities, a leader. Harrington moved engineering training (after inventing the types) into electric about five years ago, the such things as the Brit which is widely stocked electricity board and leading shops and The maker's address is Harrington Road, London 2ED (01-720 7301). The about 15in by 12in.

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